¶ The boke of hawkynge huntynge and fyllhynge with all the propertyes and medecynes that are necessarye to be kepte.

☞ The very true fourme in keppynge of hawkes as hath ben vsed in tymes past.

☞ First to speke of hawkes from an egge tyll they bene able to be taken.

FOr to speke of hawkes. Fyrst they ben egges And afterward they bene dysclosed hawkes and comonlye gosshawkes ben dysclosed as soone as the choughes, in some place more tymelye after the countrye is of hete and tymelye brodynge. And we shall saye that hawkes done eyete and not brede in the wodes. And we shall saye that hawkes done drawe whan they here tymberynge to theyre nestes / and not they buylde / ne make theyre nestes. And in the tyme of theyr loue they cal / & not cauke And we shal saye that they trede. And whan they ben dysclosed and begyn for to lether any thyng of length anone by kynde they wyll drawe somwhat out of the neast / and drawe to bowes and come agayn to theyr nest. And than they ben called bowesses. And after saynte Margaretes daye they wyll flee from tre to tree. And than they bene called braunchers. And than it is tyme for take them. And seuen nyghtes before saynte Margaretes daye and seuen nyghtes after is the best takynge of sparehawkes.

☞ How ye shall demeane you in takynge of hawkes and with what instrumentes / and howe shall you call them.

Who wyl take hawkes he must haue nettes which ben called brynes. And those must be made of good small threde / & it had nede be dyed syther

[illegible] nobleness, for ydyonesse of the hawke. And he muste [illegible] hawke hym a cole & therto to endyte ye hawkes ye best [illegible]. And in this maner they muste be enlyed. Take ye [illegible] & thenne & put it throughe the ouer eyelydes & sew of that other, & make them faste under the perche that she se not, thenne she is enlyed as she ought to be. Some vse to enlyde them with the nether eye lydde about the bechs on the hed almest, but that is the worst way. For al reason the ouerlydde closeth more Iustely then the nethere bycause of the largenes, whan she is enlyed bere her home on thy fist and cast her on a perche and let her abide there a nyght and a day. And on that other day [illegible] nyght than take and hutte easely the threde & take them awaye softely for hyrtynge of the eye lydes. Than sette and layre begyn to fede her, & vese easely with her til she wyll syttes vppon thy fyste. For it is dredde for hurtyng of her lyppes. And than the same nyghte after ye fedyng wake her al nyght, & on the morowe al day, than she wyll be preuy inough to be reclaymed. And the fyste meane ye she shall eate set it be hoote, & gyue her ynoughe therof.

¶ When your hawke may be drawen to reclayme, and the maner of her dyet.

And yf your hawke be harde penned, he may be drawe to be reclaymed. For al the whyle that she is tendre penned she is not able to be reclaimed And yf she be a gos hawke or sercel that shal be reclaymed gyue fede her with washe meate at the drawyng, & at the reclaymynge. But loke it be hote / & in this maner washe it. Take ye meate & go to the waters / & stryke it vp & downe in the waters / & wrynge ye waters out / & fede her therwith

gyue her a bathynge. And yf it be an eyesse ye muste wasshe the meate cleane fro the bloude ye do to the hawkes / & with a lynnen cloth wype it and drye her. And euermore the tyme ye gyue her eatynge whan she is hyenge / yf she be a gentylwoman or tercell in this maner. Take newe blanket cloth & cutte fyue pellettes therof an ynche longe / and take fleshe and cutte fyue morselles. And with a knines poynt make an hole in euery morsell / & put therin the pellettes of cloth. And take a fayre dysshe with water and them therin. Than take the hawke and gyue her a morsell of hote meate the quantyte of halfe her souper. Than take that lyeth in the water and lede her for all nyght.

¶ How you shall lede your hawke and knowe her infyrmytyes and there be many dyuers of them.

If your hawke be a sparehawke euer lede her with hote wasshe meate / & loke þ her eatynge be plumage. Than loke it be clene vnder the perche. And on the next day ye shall fynde the eatynge vnder the perche / & there ye shall know wheder þ hawke be clene or not. For some pece wyl be yelowe / & some greene / & some glaymous / and some clere / & yf it be yelow she engendreth þ frounce / which is an euyll þ wyl ryse in the mouth or in the cheke, and yf it be greene she engendreth the rye / the condition of this euyl is this. It wyl arise in the hed & make the hed to swel and in þ eyen glaymous & derke / & but it haue help it will downe into the legges & make the legges to rancle / & yf it go fro the legges into the hed agayne thy hawke is but lost and yf it be glaymous & roppynge she engendreth an euyll called þ cray / þ is whã an hawke may not muteyse.

¶ Marke well your medecynes here folowyng.

¶ Medcyne for the frounce in the mouth. ¶ Take a fe
ther sharpe & put the small ende in the eyze tyll it be hote.
¶ Than let holde the hawke & open her becke and byen the
eyze / & anoynte it with the mary of a gose that hath layne
longe / & she shal be hole. And yf the frounce be wexed as
greate as a nutte / then is therin a grubbe which ye shall
cutte with a raser in this maner. Let hold the hawke and
syzte the place where the eyze is / & ye shall fynd therin as
it were the mawe of a pygeon / take it out all hole / & take
a payze of sheres & nitte the hole of the eyze and make it as
fayze as ye may with a lynnē cloth, and wype clene ꝑ blod
awaye, and anoynte the eyze with bawme foure dayes
suyngly, and afterwarde with pampylyon tyl it be hole.

¶ How the frounce cometh.

¶ The frounce commeth whan a man fedeth his hawke
with porke or cattes flesshe foure dayes togyder.

¶ How the rye cometh.

¶ For defaute of hote meate his eyzenes the rye cometh

¶ How the cray cometh.

¶ The cray cometh of washed meat whiche is washed
with hote water in the defaute of hote meate. Also it co-
meth of thredes whiche byen in the flesshe that the hawke
is fedde with. For though ye pycke the flesshe neuer soo
clene, yet ye shall fynde thredes therin.

¶ Whan your hawke shall bathe hym.

¶ And euermoze eche thyzde day lette your hawke bathe
hym durynge the somer yf it be fayze weder. And ones in
a weke in wynter yf it be fayze weder and noselles. And
whan ye bathe your hawke euer gyue her a moxsel of hote
meate vnwashed though she be a goshawke.

¶ How ye maye cause your hawke to flee
with a courage in the moznynge.

¶ If ye wyl ꝑ your hawke ſlee in ꝑ morowe tyde kepe her the nyght before wt hote meate, & waſh the ſame meate in wyne, & wringe out ꝑ water clene, & ꝑ ſhall make her to haue luſt & courage to ſle in ꝑ morning in the beſt maner

☞How ye ſhall guyde you yf your hawke be full gorged & ye wolde ſoone haue a flyght.

¶ If your hawke be full gorged and that ye wolde ſoone vpon haue a flyghte, take foure cornes of whete and put them in a morcell of fleſhe, & gyue the ſame morcelles to the hawke, and ſhe wyll caſt anone all that ſhe hath with in here. And anone after that ſhe hath caſte, loke that ye haue a morcell of hote meate to gyue her. And yf youre hawke be ouergorged, gyue her the ſame medecyne.

☞A medecyne for the rye.

¶ Take daſye leues and ſtampe them in a morter and wrynge out the iuce, and wtthin a penne put it the hawkes nares ones or twyſe whan the hawke is ſmall gorged And anone after lette her ryze, and ſhe ſhall be hole as a fyſhe. ¶ Or elles take percely rotes and ſerue her with them in the ſame maner. And What ſhe tyeth hold rewe in youre hande with the tyynge, and that ſhall make her voyde. But it is perylous too vſe it oftēne that the Iuce falne ſpryynge into her eyen.

¶ Alſo and you gyue your hawke freſhe butter or the mary of hogges that is in the bone of the but of porke it ſhall make her to caſt water wel at the neres, & it wyl kepe the nares open. But it wyll make her hawtayne and proude

☞A medecyne for the cray, and more folowe.

¶ Take & chauſe With youre handes the foundement of your hawke with warme water a longe tyme. And after that take the poudre of ſaryſrage, or elles the poudre of ſeme, and a quantyte of maye butter, and tempre it well

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

moost ofte cauſeleſs. ☞ The ſecõde is to bate your hawkes to your fyſt, & that is whan your hawke bateth, the leſs meuyng ꝑ ye can make vñ your fyſt the wyll bate agayn on your fyſt. ☞ The thyrd is, kepe your hawke & not gyue her meat. ☞ The.iiii. an hawke ſuyteth or ſueth her beck & not wypeth her becke. ☞ The.v. your hawke Jouketh & not ſlepeth. ☞ The.vi. your hawke ꝓpyneth, & not pyc-keth, & ſhe ꝓpyneth not but wh̃ ſhe begynne th at her legges, & fetcheth moyſture lyke oyle at her taple, and bay-meth her fete, & ſtryketh ꝑ feders of her wynges through her becke. And it is called the note, whan ꝑ ſhe fetcheth ſu-the oyle. And ye ſhal knowe that an hawke wolde not be let of her ꝓpynyng. For at ſuch tyme as ſhe ꝓpyneth ſhe is lyghtyng & luſty, & whan ſhe hath done, ſhe wyll rouſe her myghtely. And ſomtyme your hawke cõtenanneth as ſhe pycketh her, and yet ſhe ꝓpyneth not. And than ye muſt ſay, ſhe reſourmeth her feders, & not pycketh her fe-ders. ☞ The ſeuenth, youre hawke colyeth, not becketh ☞ The.viii. ſhe rowſeth, & not ſhaketh her ſelfe. ☞ The ix. ſhe ſtreyneth, & not clawyth ne ſcratcheth. ☞ The.x. ſhe manteileth, & not ſtretcheth whan ſhe putteth her leg-ges from her one after an other, and her wynges folowe her legges. ☞ Than ſhe doth mantel her. And whan ſhe hath manteled her & bꝛyngeth bothe her wynges togyd̃ ouer her backe, you ſhall ſaye your hawke wardelleth her wynges. And that is one terme due therfoꝛe. ☞ The.xi ye ſhall ſaye your hawke muteſſeth oꝛ muteth, & not ſhy-teth. ☞ The.xii. ye ſhall ſaye caſte your hawke vpon the perche, and not ſet your hawke vpon the perche.

☞ Here ye ſhal vnderſtande ferthermoꝛe other maner of termes that belonge vnto hawkes foꝛ to cõmende theym

the partes of their proporcyons.

Hawkes ye shall saye, this is a fayre hawke, an huge hawke, a longe hawke, a shorte thycke hawne, and say not, this is a great hawke. Also ye shall say, this hawke hathe a large becke or a shorte becke, and call it not bylle An huge heed or a small heed fayre seasoned, ye shall saye your hawke is full gorged, & not cropped, and your hawke putteth ouer & enduyeth, & yet she doeth bothe dyuerslye.

☞How your hawke putteth ouer.

¶An hawke putteth ouer whan she remeueth the meat from her gorge in to her bowelles, & thus ye shall knowe it whan she putteth ouer she trauerseth with her bodye, & specyally wt her necke as a crane dothe or an other byrde.

☞Whan ye shall saye enduyeth & enbowelled.

¶An hawke enduyeth neuer as long as her bowelles ben full at her fedynge. But as soone as she is fedde & resteth she enduyeth lytell and lytell. And yf her gorge be wyde & the bowell in any thynge styffeth ye shall saye she is enbowelled and haue not fully endewed. And as longe as ye mayfynde ony thynge in her bowelles it is ryghte perylous to gyue her ony meate.

☞Marke well these termenes folowynge.

¶Say an hawke hath a longe wynge, a fayre long tayle with. vi. barres out, and standeth vpon the seuenth. This hawke is enterpenned. That is to saye, whan the feders of the wynges ben bytwene ye body & the thyghes This hawke hath an huge legge, or a flatte legge, or a rounde legge, or a fayre entered legge.

☞To knowe the mayle of an hawke.

¶Hawkes haue whyte mayll canuasmayll or rede mayll And some calle reed mayll ryene mayll, whyte mayll is soone knowen. Canuasmayll is bytwene whyte mayll &

yen mayll, and yien mayll is bery teen.

☞ Plumage and caste your hawke.

¶ A goshawke nor tercell in theyr sooze aege haue not theyr mayles named. But it is called theyr plumage, and after the cote it is called theyr mayll. And yf your hawke retwarde to any sowle by countenaunce for to flee therto ye shall saye caste the hawke therto, and not flee therto.

☞ Nomme or sealed.

¶ And yf your hawke nomme a sowle, & the sowle breke awaye fro her, she hath dyscomfyte many feders of the sowle & is broken awaye, for in kyndly speche ye shal saye your hawke hath nómed or sealed a sowle, & not take it.

☞ Wherfore an hawke is called a ryfele

¶ And oftentymes it happeth manye an hawke for greneffe whan he sholde nomme a sowle he sealeth but the feders. And as ofte as he doeth so he ryfleth. Therfore such hawkes ben called ryfelers, yf they do ofte so.

☞ How ye shall name the membres of your hawkes in conuenable termes.

NOw ye shall vnderstande the names of the membres of hawkes, to begyn at theyr fete, and goo vpwarde, as knyghtes ben harneyfed and armed and so we shal enarme hes.

☞ Talons.

¶ Fyrste the greet clees behynde that streyneth the backe of the hande, ye shall call them talons.

☞ Pounces.

¶ The clees with the fote ye shall call a right her pounces

☞ Longe sengles.

¶ But certeynly the clees that are vppon the mydle stretchers ye shall call the longe sengles.

¶ Pety lenyles.

¶ And the vttermost eires ye shall call the pety lenyles.

¶ The keye or cloier.

¶ Vnderstande ye alle þ the longe lenyles ben called the keye of the fote, or the cloier. For what thyng soeuer it be that yous hawke straineth is vpon þ lenyle, and all þ fote is therupon, for the strength therof sustayneth all the fote.

¶ Heres of watry or wary colour.

¶ Also vnderstande ye þ the shynne aboute your hawkes legges & her fete is called þ heres of her leggis & her fete, whether they ben watry he wet or of wary colour ye lowe

¶ The heme feder full summed full fermed and reclayned.

A hawke hath twelue feders vppon her tayle, & one principall feder of the same in the myddes. And in maner all the other are couered vnder þ same feder. And that is called the heme feder of the tayle. And there goeth blacke barres ouerthwarte the tayle. And those same barres shall tell you whā she is full summed or ful fermed. For whā she is ful barred she stādeth vppon seuen & then she is perfyte redy to be reclayned. ¶ We shall vnderstande that as longe as an hawke standeth vnder the nōbre of seuen barres, & she be in her seconde age it must be sayd þ she is not ful summed. For so long she is but tender penned whether she be bzaūcher or eyes And yf she be a mewed hawke & stande withyn seuen barres ye shall saye she is not ful fermed. For she is not able to be reclayned bycause she is drawen to soone out of the mewe for she is hawe pined no more than a sore hawke.

¶ Brayles or brayfeders degouted.

¶ To know forthermore of hawkes. An hawke hath long small white feders hangyng vndere the tayle from hys

howell downwarde. And the same feders ye shal call the brayles, or the brayle feders. And comonly euery goshawke and euery tercelles brayles ben dysprynged with blacke speckes lyke sumyns. And for all that they ben accounted newer the better. But and a spare hawke be so armyned vpon the brayles, or musket, ye shal say, she is degowted to the vttermost brayle, & moche it betokeneth hardenes.

☞ Breste feders, plumage, barbe feders, pendaunt feders.

¶ The feders aboute the forrayne partyes of an hawke ben called brest feders, and the feders vnder the wynges are plumage. The feders vnders the becke ben called the barbe feders. And the feders that ben at the Joynte at the hawkes knee they stande hangynge and sharpe at the endes. Thole ben called the pendaunt feders.

☞ Flagge or flagges feders.

¶ The feders at the wynges nexte the body be called the flagge or the flagges feders.

☞ Beme feders of the wynge tercell

¶ And the longe feders of the wynges of an hawke ben called beme feders of ꝑ wynge. And the feders that some call the bynyon feder of an other fowle, of an hawke it is called the tercel. ¶ And ye shal vnderstande yf an hawke be in mewe the same tercel shall be the last feder that she woyll cast, & tyll that he cast she is neuer meued, yet it hath ben seue ꝑ hawkes haue cast ꝑ same fyll as I haue herd saye, but ꝑ other rule is generall. And when she hath cast her tercelles in mewe, than & no sooner it is tyme for to fede her with wasshe meate, & to begyn to enlayme her.

☞ Enlayme.

¶ Enlayme of an hawke is the greyes. And but yf that he take away re with fedyng of wasshe meate & otherwyse

as it shall be declared here after, she wyl gendre a pannell whiche may be her bitterment and despyte, and she let the with and take blode and colde ayrumpon.

¶ Coueres to couer feders.

¶ There ben also feders that clote vppon the ferrelles, and thole same ben called the coueres of ꝑ couert feders and soo all the feders ben called that ben nexte ouer the longe beme feders at the laggy feders vpon the wynges.

¶ Backe feders.

¶ The feders vpon the backe halke ben called the backe feders. ¶ Becke, Clape, Nares, Here.

¶ The becke of the hawke is the vpper parte ꝑ is croked ¶ The nether part of ꝑ becke is called ꝑ clape of ꝑ hawke. ¶ The hole in the hawkes becke ben called the Nares. ¶ The yelowe betwene the becke and the eyen is called the here. ¶ Crynettes.

¶ There ben on an hawke longe smal blacke feders lyke heres aboute the here, & thole same ben called crynettes of the hawke. ¶ Soze sege.

¶ We shall vnderstande that the fyrste yere of an hawke, whether she be a haunchet or eyelle, that fyrste is called her soze sege. And all that yere she is called a sooze hawke for and she escape that yere with good kedyuge she is lykely to endure longe.

¶ To reclayme an hawke.

If ye wyll reclayme youre hawke ye muste departe one mele into thre meles vnto the tyme that she wyl come to reclayme. And whā she wyl come to reclayme, encreace her meles euery day better & better. And or she com to ꝑ reclayn make her ꝑ she soze not. For though she be well reclaymed it maye happe that she

wyll loose forthe in to the ayre that ye shall neythere se nor fynde her. ☞And yf your hawke shall flee to the partryche, loke that ye enlayme her or she flee, whether she be braunocher or eyelle or mewed hawke.

☞Why an hawke is called an eyellet.

¶An hawke is called an eyelle of her eyen. For an hawke that is brought vp vnder a bussarde or puttocke as many ben haue watry eyen. For whan they ben vnclosed and kepte in ferme tyll they be full fummed, ye shall knowe them by theyr watey eyen. And also her loke wyll not be soo quycke as a braunchet is. And soo bycause the best knowlege is by the eye, they ben called eyelles.

¶Ye maye also knowe an eyelle by ỳ paienes of the seres of her legges of the sere ouer the becke, & also by the raynes that ben vpon her tayle and her wynges, which raynes come for lacke of fedynge whan they ben eyelles.

☞What a taynt is.

¶A taynt is a thynge that goeth ouerthwarte the feders of the wynges and of the tayll lyke as it were eaten with wormes. And it begynneth fyrste to brede at the bodye in the penne. And that same penne shall frette aboue and fall awaye thrugh the same taynt. And than is the hawke vnsparaged for all that yere.

☞Medecynes to enlayme your hawke.

¶Take the rote of raine and put it in clene Water & laye your flesshe therin to tempre a greate whyle, and gyue it to your hawke to eate, and yf she eate therof brede not but it shall abate her grece. But within thre dayes she shall not greately abate.

¶Also take pulyall and garlyke and stampe it well togydere, and wrynge oute the Juce in a dysshe, and than wete the flesshe therin, and fede youre hawke therwith

and how ye shuppe your hawke, that is to saye, enlayme your hawke within foure dayes I mervayle. But loke euery daye that ye make newe Iuce, & whan ye fede her wette your meat therin. ☞ Also take the Iuce of mercury mores, otherwyse called percely rootes, and shote same of slope, and wasshe your flesshe therin, & your hawke shall be enlayned kyndly, and no greate abuse to the hawke. ☞ Some vse to laye they flesshe in water almoste a daye and gyue the same to ỳ hawke to supper. And that lyeth all nyght to gyue to her in the morenyng, and thus to fede them in mewe or they ben dyadwene aboute a moneth or vi. wekes, & to enlayme them or they come on fyste, & as soone as they caste they ỳ ceresell, than is the tyme to fede them so. ☞ How your hawke enlayneth.

¶ Understande ye for certayne ỳ as longe as your hawkes fete ben blacky & rough, she is ful of grece, & euer as she enlayneth, her fete wyll wax yelowe & smothe.

☞ Nowe ye shall guyde you whan your hawke is redy to flee, and ye shall laye put vp the partryche.

Whan ye haue enlayned your hawke & reclayned her and ỳ she is redy to flee to ỳ partryche ye must take a partryche in youre bagge and goo into the felde, and lette your spanyelles fynde a cony of partryches. And whan they ben vp and begynne to scatter, ye must haue markes to some of them And thã couple vp your houndes, for whan ye haue so done let some felowe of yours pryuely take ỳ partryche out of your bagge, & tye it by the legge with a crauuce, & caste it vp as hygh as he can. And as sooneas ỳ hawke seeth her she wyl flee therto. And yf your hawke seeth the partryche aboue, gyue her a rewarde therupon. And go after ỳ by

leyser to the partryche ꝑ dothe mysse, and do as I shal tell you here folowyng. ☞ If ye haue a chastiseth houde ꝑ will be rebuked & is a retryuer, vncouple hym & no mo of yous houndes, & go to a singuler partryche of ꝑ couy so spercled. And be as nygh as ye can to ꝑ tryste therof. And yf yous houke delyre call her to, & yf she take it, thā is your hauke made for ꝑ yere, & of ꝑ same partryche ꝑ she fleeth, thus ye must reward her as it sheweth here nexte folowyng

☞ How ye shall reward your hauke

¶ Take a knyfe and cut the hed & the necke from ꝑ body of the partryche, and stryppe the skynne awaye from the necke, & gyue the same to the hauke, and couer the bodye of the foule with a bonet or with an hatte, & laye the sayde hed & the necke thereupon. & yf she wyl forsake the foule that she plumeth on & come to the reward, than pryuely take awaye the partryche, and reward your hauke with the brayne & the necke. Beware that she eate no boones, for that is euyll to endewe. And it wyll make her haulsty for to flee, & thus ye must serue her of as many as she fleeth. But let her reward be the lesse. For elles she may be sone full gorged, & than she maye fle no moze a greate whyle.

☞ How your hawke shall retoyce.

¶ And whan your hawke hath slayne a fowle, & is rewarded as I haue sayd, let her lye in no wyse tyll she hath retoyced her, that is to say, tyll she hath sewed or smyted her becke, or elles rowsed her. And whā she hath done any of these, or al. Go and retryue moze, & she wyl nomme plente.

☞ Whan your hauke hath nōme a fowle how ye shal do that ye rebuke not the hauke.

¶ Lerne well one thynge, and beware therof whan your hauke hath nomme a partryche, stande a good waye of, and come not to nigh her, & dryue away your houndes for

put in her belles to be fastened aboute her legges, ye shall call bewettes. ☞Treaunce.

¶Also ye shall call the longe lyne that ye do call youre hawke to reclayme with, your treaūce, what so euer it be

☞A medycyne for an hawke that wyll caste flesshe.

¶Put the flesshe that your hawke shall eate in fayre water / and feds her therwith thre dayes / and she shal holde her flesshe in the best wyse.

☞A medecyne for an hawke þ hath lost her courage.

¶An hawke þ hath lost her courage a man maye knowe yf he wyll take good hede. For suche is her maner, whan she is cast to a foule she fleeth awaywarde as though she knewe not the foule. Or elles she wyl flee a lytel way aft and anone she gyueth it vp. & for suche an hawke this is a good medycyne. Take eyle of spayne and tempre it with clere wyne and with the yoyke of an egge, and put therin bese, and therof gyue to your hawke fyue morcelles, and than sette her in the sonne, and at euen fede her with an olde hote culuer. And yf ye feye her thus thre tymes that, hawke was neuer so lusty nor so Joly before as she wyll be after, and come to her owne courage. ☞Other make poudre of meeles that stynke, and put the poudre on the flesshe of a pecocke, and medle the blode of a pecocke amonge the poudre, and make her to eate the flesshe.

☞A medycyne that an hawke shall not lye in mewe for vnlustynes.

¶Take ferne rotes that groweth on an oke and oke apples, and make Juce of them, and wete her flesshe therin and fede the hawke thre tymes or foure, and that shall make her to leue that.

☞A medycyne for an hawke that hath the tayne.

¶An hawke that hath the tayne a man may sone knowe

yf he take hede, for this is her maner, she wyll pante more for one batynge than other for loure, and yf she sholde see a lytell whyle she shulde almost lese her brethe, whether she be fatte or leue, and alway she maketh heuy chere And for that, this is the medycyne. Take a quantyte of the rednes of hasyll, with the poudre of rasene of pepere, and somwhat of ginger / and make therof in fresh grece thre pellettes and holde the hawke to the fyre, and whan she feleth the heate, make her to swalow the thre pellettes by strengthe / and knytte faste her becke that she caste it not out / and do so thryes, and she shall be sase.

¶ Also take rasne and rubarbe and grynde it togyder and make juce therof, and wete the flesshe therin, and gyue it her to eate. And she shall be hole.

¶ Also take Alysaundre and the rote of pymroses and the rote of grognaules, and sethe them all in butter of a cowe, and gyue her thre morcelles euery daye vnto the tyme that she be hole / and loke that she be voyde whan ye gyue her the medycyne.

☞ How a man shall take a hauke from the eyrer.

Who so taketh an hauke from ỹ eyrer, hym behoueth for to do wysely, in bryngyng hym easely and to kepe him wel frō colde, & from hurting of his bones, for they ben ful tēdre & they must haue gret rest. And they may not haue stiking & fyty ayre, but as clene as can & may be thoughte. And euermore gyue him cleane mete & hote, & a lytel & oftē and chaūge oftē their mete but loke it be hole, & cut her mete in to smal morcels, for they shuld not tyre on boneu tyll they myght see. than after whan she begynneth to pēne & plumeth and paketh & pyketh her selfe, put her in to a close

warme place that no fumeertes nor fecheus nor other bey-
nyst come not into her, and let the place be sure for winde
and rayne, and than she wyll pyne her selfe. And euer
more gyue her good hoote meates. For it is better to a mā
to fede his hauke whyle she is tēdre with meates to make
her good with some cost, than to fede her with euyll mea-
tes to make her wythyrlye with lyttell coste. And loke
whan she begynneth to lerne, that gyue her baytynge.

¶ A medycyne for wormes in an hauke, which
sycknesse is called the fylaundres.

¶ Marke well this sycknes, and beware therof. ¶ This is
the medycyne therfore. ☞ ye shall take an herbe that is
called neppe, and put in a small gutte of a capon or of an
henne, and knytte it with a threde / and let her receyue it
hole, and she shall be hole and safe. ¶ Thus ye shall know
whanne youre hauke hath wormes in her bely. ☞ Lake
whan she hath castynge, than ye shal fynde one or two a-
boute her castynge place, yf she hath ben with ony.

¶ A medycyne for a hauke that casteth wormes at
foundament, and what wormes that they be.

¶ Take the lymayll of yron and medle it wt flesh of porke
& gyue it two dayes to the hauke to eat, & she shall be hole.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that hath a sycknes,
which is called the aggresteyne.

¶ Whan ye se your hauke hurte her fete with her becke,
and pulleth her tayle, than she hath the aggresteyne. For
this sycknes take the donge of a doune and of a shepe,
and of an alowe, and stronge vynegre and do all softelye
in a basyn of brasse. and medle them wel togyder to serue
fyue dayes after, and gyue her flesshe of a culuer with ho-
ny, and with poudre of peper. & set her in a darke place and
so do nyne dayes. And whā ye se newe fethers in ꝑ tayle

wasshe her with urrose, and she shall be hole and safe.

☞A medicyne for an hauke that hath the crãpe in her synnes, and how it commeth.

¶For this crampe take a whyte loke of breed somwhat colder than it commeth out of the ouen, and let holde the hauke softely for hurtyng, and cut the loke almost through out, and duplaye the wynge easye and holde it betwene the two partes of the loke and lette it be holde so the space of halfe a quarter of an houre, and she shall be hole.

¶The crampe commeth to an hauke by takynge of colde in her youthe. Therfore it is good for an hauke to kepe her wacine yonge and olde, and this medycyne is good at all tymes for her, Whether she be yonge or olde.

☞Let not an hauke be put in mewe to late, but in this maner as followeth yf ye loue your hauks.

¶If ye loue wel your hauke kepe her well, & putte her not late in mewe, for who so for couetysnesse of kepynge leseth the tyme of his haukes mewyng, and withholdeth her to longe therfro, he may after put her in mewe at auenture, for than a parte of her mewynge tyme is past.

¶Who so putteth his hauke in mewe in the begynnyng of lente yf she be kepte as she oughte to be, she shal be mewed in the begynnyng of August.

☞How ye shal dispose and ordeyne your mewe.

¶Set and dyspose your mewe in this maner so that no wesel nor polcat nor none other vermyn entre therto, nor no wynde nor great colde, nor that it be ouer hote. Lette that one parte of the mewe be tourned towarde the sonne so ꝑ in the most parte of the daye the sonne may come in.

¶Also ye must se that she be not anexed nor greued with moch noyse nor with songe of men, and that no maner fol-

hee cause to her hyt emplaste that he doth he ye. Therfore be
that your hauke haue a fedyng stocke in her mewe, and a
longe stryngе teyed therto to fasten her meate with. For
elles she wyll care it aboute the house & soyle it with dust
and peradventure she wyl hyde it tyl it stynke, and than
fede vpon it, and that myght be her deathe. And therfore
whan it is bounde to the sayd fedyng stocke, she shal ney-
ther at fedyng nor at the tyrynge ne at the lyghtynge ne
at the rysyng hurte her selfe, & whan she hath fedde take
awaye the remenaunt yf any lene, & in many wyse that she
haue cleane meate, & at euery mele fresh. For of stale me-
tes & euyll meates she shall engendre many sycknesses, &
loke ye go neuer to your mewe but whā ye shal gyue your
hauke meate. Or elles to bryngе water to bath her. And
suffre no rayne to wete her at no tyme yf ye may, & as for
her bathyngе that shall nothyngs hyndre her mewyngе

The maner how a man shall put an hauke in to mewe and that is well noted.

¶ Of one thyngе ye must be ware well yf she haue anye
sycknes yt ye make her hole or ye put her in mewe, for as
I vnderstande a sycke hauke shall neuer mew well. For
though she mewe she shall not endure but whyle she is
grete and fatte, for at the abbatyng of her estate she may
no lengеr endure. Sometyme without any medycyne ma
ny men deuyse how they myght mewe theyr haukes, for
some put haukes in mewe at hyghe estate, & some whan
they ben ryght lowe, and some whan they ben full, & some
whan they ben empty and lene, and some whan they bene
ryserable lene, but the rule is no force yf she be hole, neuer
the lesse I shal saye myne aduyse as I haue sene & lerned
¶ Who so putteth a gosshauke or a tercell or a spare hauke
in to mewe so hyghe that she may ne be heyer, she wyll

holde her long in that poynt or that she lese or lente ony fe ders. And who so putteth her in mewe leue it wyll longe or she remounted. And who so putteth her in mewe to hungry & to lene, yf she haue meate at her wyll she wyll eate to moche bycause of hunger, & peraduenture she maye be deed therby, as ofte hath ben seen. ☞ But who so wyll that an hauke endure & mewe kyndely, my counseyle is that she be not hygh neyther to lowe, neyther in greate dystresse of hunger but lyke as she shulde flee best, than take hede the fyrst day of to moche eatynge, vnto the tyme that she be staunched. And after that a man may take her suche meate as I shall tell you moze playnly herafter.

☞ In what maner and how a man shall kede his hauke in mewe.

¶ Loke with What meates she hath ben moost vsed to be kedde, & kede her therwith eyght dayes contynually, and those eyght dayes gyue her bydes ynough bothe mozowe and euen and let her plume vpon them well, and take castynge of the plumage, and that shall talaunt her well, and cause her to haue good appetyte, and it shall clense well her bowelles, and whan she is well clensed ye maye gyue her what meate that ye wyl, so it be clene and fresshe ¶ But the best meat for to make an hauke to mewe moost sooneste without ony medycyne, is the flesshe of a kydde or of a yonge swanne and of a chekyn, and specyally catons flesshe. So they ben not assaute, none lyke to it: and of a yonge gose. For suche meate is hote of it selfe.

¶ And take peces of great fresshe eles, and specyally the colpen nerte the nauel and wete it in hote blode of mutto. It is good to make her to mewe, but spectally it shall make her wight after the soze aege. ☞ These sayd flesshes ben good to mewe an hauke, and to kepe her in state, but loke

she haue good plente euery daye, so that she rathere leue parte than lacke ony. And euery thyrde day let her bathe yf she lyst. And whan she wexed nygh ferme, gyue her hennes & latte porke, & of an hounde is passynge good.

¶ An hauke is neuer full ferme nor redy to drawe out of mewes to the tyme her sercell be fully growen. & yet haue I seue some folkes take them out of mewe whan the sercell were but halfe spronge, & that is perylous, for they are not than harde penned. Some folkes vse whan an hauke hath cast her sercel to begyn and washe her meate and fede her in mewe with washe meat a moneth or syxe wekes or euer they drawe them. ☞ But of al flesche after she is mewed a reasonable gorge of a hote hare is beste, and also of a crowe hote. But it must be washed in water and than it is the better. For that wyll not benym them hastely they' grece, nor put them in no great feblenesse. For it dureth somwhat with her.

☞ To make an hauke to mewe tymely. without ony huntynge of her.

¶ Now I shall tell you very true medycynes for to mewe an hauke hastely þ ye shal beleue for treuthe and ye wyll assaye thé. ☞ There ben in wodes or in hedges wormes called adders þ be reed of nature, and he is called vipera And also there be snakes of þ same kinde, & they ben very bytter. Take two or thre of them & smyte of they' hedes & the endes of they' tayles, thá take an newe erthé pot that was neuer vsed, & kut them into smal peces & put those same therin & let them sethe strögly a great whyle at good leyser, & lette þ pot be couered þ no eyre come out of it nor no breth & let it sethe so longe that the same peces seth to grece. Than cast it out & do awaye the bone & gadre the grece & put it in a cleue vessel, and as ofte as ye fede your

hauke anoint her meat therwith, & let her eate as moch as she wyll. And ꝑ meat shal mewe her at your owne wyll.

☞Another medycyne.

¶Take whete and put it in the brothe that the adders were soden in, and whan ye se the whete begyn to cleue, take it out and fede hennes and chekyns therwith, and fede your hauke with the same polayne.

☞Who so wyll ꝑ an hauke mewe not, nor fall none of her feders, therfore here is a medycyne.

¶Take poudre of canell & the Juce of franke costes and the Juce of parayne, and take moxelles of flesshe thre or foure ꝑ ye lyst and wete them therin, and make the hauke to swalowe them, and serue her so many tymes.

¶Also take the skynne of a snake & of an adders and hut it in to small peces, & stepe it with hote blode, and cause your hauke oftentymes to fede therof, and she shal not mewe.

☞For the gowte in the throte.

¶Whan ye se your hauke blowe oftentymes, and that it commeth of no batynge, ye may be sure she hath ꝑ goute in her throte and for that take the blode of a peacock and encense myrabolans and clowes of gelofre and canell and ginger, & take of all these euenly and medle them with pe cockes blode, & sethe it tyll it be thycke, & therof make moxelles, & gyue ꝑ hauke euery day at mydmorne & at noone.

☞For the gowte in the heed and in the reynes.

¶Whā ye se your hauke may not endewe her meate nor remount her estate, she hathe the gowte in the heed and in the reynes, take momiā otherwyse called momin, amōg potycaryes ye may haue it, and the skynne of an hare, and gyue it to your hauke to eate .iv. tymes with the flesshe of a catte, and ꝑ she may holde that meate she shall be safe.

☞A medycyne for sycknesse called the fallera.

¶ Whan ye se your haukes clees waxe whyte than he hath the fallera. For this sycknesse take a blacke snake and smyte away the heed and the tayle and take the mydle and frye it in an erthen pot, and take the grece and save it, anoynte the flesshe of a pecocke therwith and gyue it to the hauke for to eate. viii. dayes, and yf ye haue noo pecocke gyue her flesshe of a douue, and after the. viii. dayes gyue her a chykyn and washe it a lytel and gyue it her to eate, and take the tendrest of ỳ brest with the fresshel bone and let her eate it, & yf she amende any thyng she shal be hole.

☞ A medycyne for the crampe in the thygh, in the legge, and in the fote of an hauke.

¶ Whan ye se your hauke laye one fote vpon an other fote she is taken with the crampe. Than drawe her blode vpon the fote that lyeth vpon that other fote and vpon the legge also, and he shal be hole.

☞ For the coughe or the pose.

¶ Take powdre of bayes and put it vpon the flesshe of a douue and gyue it ofte to your hauke, and without doute she shal be hole. ☞ A medycyne for the potagre.

¶ Whan your haukes fete ben swollen she hath the potagre. Than take fresshe may butter & as moche of oyle olyue and of alym, and chauke it wel togyder at the fyre and make therof an oyntment & anoynte the fete foure dayes and set her in the sonne and gyue her flesshe of a catte, and yf that auayle not sethe the knyttyng of a vyne and wrap it aboute the swellyng & let her syt vpon a colde stone, and anoynt her with butter or fresshe grece, & she shall be hole.

☞ A medicine for sycknesse within the body of an haukt and it shewed not outwarde how she shall be holpen and in what maner.

¶ A man may know by the chere and vngladnesse of an

hauke this infirmyte. But yet it is straunge to know thin-
ges ỳ a man may not se in his sycknelle and What maner
they ben greued, & specyally whan a mā wote not wherof
it cometh. ☞ Fede your hauke well vppon an henne and
than make her to faste two dayes after to auoyde well her
bowelles. The thyrd daye take honysoden & fyl her body
full, & bynde her becke that she cast it not out of her body
& than set her out in the sonne, & whan it draweth to the
nyght fede her w̄ a hote fowle, for as I herde my mayster
say and she be not hole w̄ ỳ, loke neuer other medicyne.

☞ For the palsyon that goshaukes haue fastynge.

¶ Take the rote of small rusches and make Juce of them
and wete your flesshe therin, and make her eate it.

☞ For haukes that be wounded.

¶ Take awaye the feders aboute the wounde, & take the
whyte of an egge and oyle of olyue and medle it togyder
and anoynte the wounde & kepe it with white wyne vnto
the tyme ye se deed flesshe: and than put in the wounde
escompe vnto the tyme the deed flesshe be wasted. After
take encence & cleue as moche of the one as of the other,
and medle it togyder, and whan ye wyll anoynt the sore
hete your oyntment & anoynt it with a penne tyll ỳ tyme
the skinne growe agayne, and yf ye se deed flesh theron
and wolde haue it away, take vynegre and than anoynte
it with this oyntment aforesayd, and she shal be hole.

☞ A medycyne for an hauke that hath the artetyke.

¶ Whan ye se your hauke fatte aboute the harte trust it
for trouthe she hath the artetyke. Therfore let her blode
in the origynall vayne, and after that gyue her a frogge
for to eate, and she shal be hole.

☞ A medycyne for an hauke combred in the bowelles.

¶ Whā your hauke is encombred in the bowelles ye shal

knowe it by her eyen, for her eyen wyl be derke & she wyl loke vngladly, and her mutyenge wyl defoyle her foundement. Than take the haukes meate, and anoynte it with the poudre of canell & gyue it her to eate, & she shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for a hauke that hath the goute.

¶ Fede your hauke with an Irchyn ones or twyse, and it shal helpe her.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that hath mytes.

¶ Take the Juce of wormewode and put it there as they ben, and they shal dye.

¶ That an hauke vse her crafte all the season to flee or leue

¶ Whan ye goo to the felde in the latter ende of haukyng and beseye that your hauke shal vse her crafte do to her in this maner. Let her flee a foule & let her plume vpon it as moche as she wyll, and whan she hath plumed inough go to her softely for krayeng, and rewarde her on the fowle, and after that ye may cast her on a perche, and as well she may vse her crafte so as that she flewe all the yere.

¶ A medycyne for an hauke that hath the stone.

¶ Anoynt her foundement with oyle, & put the poudre of alym with a holowe strawe. ¶ Also take an herbe called christes ladder, & anoynt her mouthe within, & she shall be hole. ¶ Also take small stambe rotes & polypody & the cornes of spourge and grynde it well, and sethe it in butter, and drawe it through a cloth, & make therof thre pelletes of the greatnes of a nutte, and put it in his mouthe in the morowe tyde, & loke that he be voyde, & than let hym faste tyl euensonge, and fede hym lytell & lytell, & he shal be hole.

¶ A medycyne for vermyn.

¶ Take the Juce of the rote of fenel and do it where the vermyn be, and they shal dye.

¶ A medycyne for the fewme that haukes haue.

¶ Whan ye se your hauke close her eyen & shaketh her heed, than hath she the rewme in her heed. Therfor gyue her larde of a gote the fyrst day, and the seconde gyue her eyerys with the flesshe of a chekyn, & she shal be hole.

☞ A medycyne for haukes that ben dyre, and desyre to dryuke to kepe them moyst in kynde.

¶ Take the Juce of haarhounde and wete thyne haukes meet therin, and fede her therwith ones or twyes, and she shal be hole.

☞ For syckenesse that haukes haue in theyr entrayles.

An hauke that is sycke within the entrayles, is of an othere araye thanne in othere syckenesses, for yt she holde not her meate but cast it, that is a token of the foule glet, for surket of feders ỳ ben gyuen to haukes in theyr youth. And afterward whan they come vnto trauayl and ben auoyded of the ryuer thā they were slowe to flee & desyre for to reste. And whan ỳ hauke is vppon her perche, than she wyl slepe for to put ouer at the entrynge. And yf she holde flesshe ony whyle in her gorge, it wyll loke as it were soden, & whan she is wakyng she assayeth to put ouer at the entrynge, and it is a glutted and keled with the glette that she hath engendred, and yf she sholde escape she must put ouer, or elles she must dye, or caste it. And she cast it, she may be holpe with the medycyne.

☞ A medycyne for the entrayles.

¶ Take yolkes of egges rawe, whan they ben wel beten togyder put therto spanysh salte and as moch hony therto and wete therin thy flesshe and fede thy hauke thre dayes therwith. And yf she make daunger to eate it, let holde thy hauke and make her to swalowe thre or foure mor-

celles in a daye, and sykerly she shal be hole, yet I shal tel you an other thynge. Take hony at the chaungyng of the mone, and a sharpe nettell, and therof make smal poudre, and whan it is wel grounde take the brest bone of an hen and an other of a culuer and hagge it smal w a knyfe and do away the skynne and do theron the poudre, and al hote with the poudre sede her, and so do thries & she shal be hole

☞ For syckenes of swellynge.

¶ If a wycked felon be swollen in suche maner ꝑ a man may hele it ꝑ the hauke shal not dye, thus a man may help her strongly and length her lyfe, but the hauke wyl be very egre and greuous of ꝑ sickneſſe, & therfore ye must take the rote of comfore & sugre alyke moche, & sethe it in fresh greece with the thyrd part of hony, & than drawe it thrugh a fayre clothe, & ofte gyue it to the hauke, & she shal be hole

☞ A medycyne for blaynes in haukes mouthes called krounches.

¶ Of the krounche it is drede for haukes, for it is a noious syckenes & draweth her to dethe, & withholdeth her strēgth for men say that it cometh of colde for colde doth haukes moche harme, & maketh reme fall out of the brayne, & the eyen wyl swel & empyre in theyr heed, & but she haue hastly helpe it wyl stoppe her nose thrylles, & therfore take fenel marysal & serfes ylyke moche, and sethe them & drawe them thrugh a cloth and otherwhyle washe her heed therwith, & put some in the rose of her mouth, & she shal be sake

☞ A medycyne for an hauke that casteth her flesche.

¶ Wete her flesche in a salfyol, or elles sethe raisne in water and put her flesche therin whan it boyleth.

☞ A medycyne for the rewme called agrum.

¶ Whan thou seest thy hauke vppon her mouthe and her cheke blobbed, than she hath this syckneſſe called agrum

Therfore take a nedle of syluer & hete it in the fyre & bren the nateles throughoute, than anoynte it with oyle olyue

☞ For to make an hauke greate and fatte.

¶ Take a quantite of porke & hony & butter alyke moche & purged grece, and do awaye the skyn, & seth them togyther, & anoynt the flesshe therin, & fede your hauke therwith and she shall encrease myghtely. Elles take the wynges of an Ewed, and fede her, & kepe her from trauayle, and do so ofte though the ewed be neuer so fat, & if your hauke be not passyng fatte within .xiiii. dayes, wondre I thynke

☞ For botches that growe in an haukes Iowe.

¶ Cutte these botches with a knyfe & let out the matter of them and after clense the clene with a syluer spone, or els fyll the hole with a poudre of arnemelyt brent, & vpon the poudre do a lytell larde that is resyde, & so it wyl away.

☞ Here is a good medycyne for an hauke that wyl not come to reclayme.

¶ Take fresh butter & put therto sugre & put it in a clene cloth & reclayme her to ỳ & kepe it in a bore in your bagge.

☞ A medycyne for haukes that ben refrayned.

¶ Whan ye se youre hauke nesynge and castynge water through her nosethyrlles on her nares, than doutles she is refrayned. ☜ For ỳ syckenesse take ỳ greynes of chafe legre and of peper, and grynde it well, and tempre it with stronge vynegre, and put it in her nares & in the roofe of her mouth, and gyue her flesshe to eate, & she shall be safe

☞ A medycyne for haukes ỳ haue payne in theyr tropes

¶ Ye shal take fayre Mosum and poudre of gylouer and medle it togyther and gyue it to your hauke to eate, and yf she holde it paste the seconde daye after, she shall be hole.

☞ A medycyne for the stone in the foundament.

¶ Whan youre hauke maye not muteyse, than she hathe that syckenes called the stone. And for this syckenesse ye

shall take the herte of a swyne and the grece of a swyne/ and cutte it with the flesshe of the herte, & she shal be hole

☞ A medycyne for the dyetrounce.

¶ For this sykenesse take the rote of polypody ꝑ groweth vpon okes and seth it a great whyle, thā take it from the fyre & let it stand & were lewe warme, than washe youre flesh therin fede your hauke thre symes, & she shal be hole

☞ A medycyne for wormes called anguelles.

¶ Take pressure made of a lambe that was ended in buttyme & make therof thre morcelles and put it in a gutte of a culuer and fede her therwith, & loke the hauke be voyde whan ye gyue her the medycyne. ☞ Also take Juce of dragons and put full the gutte of a pygeon, and than cutte it and departe it as the hauke may ouerflowe it and put it in his body, and knytte his becke for castynge. ☞ Also gyue her the ballockes of a bucke as hote as they be cutte oute, and make poudre of the pyntell and cast vpon the flesshe of a Cat and fede her therwith, and she shal be hole.

¶ An hauke Tyreth, Fedeth, Gorgeth, Becketh, Rouseth, Enduceth, Muteth, Percheth, Joyketh, Putteth, Ouerproyneth, Plummeth, She warbulleth, and mantelleth. She tyreth vpon rumpes, she fedeth on all maner of flesh she gorgeth whan she fylleth her gorge full with meat, she becketh whan she sewyth, (that is to saye) whan she wypeth her becke. She rouseth whan she shaketh her feders and her body togyther. She enduceth whan her meate in her bowelles fal to dygestiō. She muteth whan she auoydeth her ordur. She percheth whā she standeth on any maner bow or percheth. She Joyketh whā she slepeth. She putteth ouer whā she auoydeth her meat out of her gorge into her bowelles. She proyneth whan she fetcheth oyle with her becke ouer the taile and anoynteth her fete & her feders. She plumeth whā she pulleth feders of any foule,

or of any thyng and casteth them fro her. She werbelleth whan she draweth her wynges ouer the myddes of her backe & there they mete bothe & softely shaketh thē and let them fall agayne. And mankelled whan we stretcheth her one wyng alōg after her leg, & afterward the other wynge and most cōmonly she doth ꝑ before or she warbelleth her

☞ The names of spare haukes as Ostrygers and Sparuyters haue determyned.

There is a questyon asked whether a man shall call a spare, or a sperehauke, or an aspere hauke. And ostrygers & also speruyters saye she may be called all. iii. names, for these reasons she may be called a sperehauke for of all haukes that there be she is moost spere, that is to saye moost tendre to kepe. For the lest mysdyetynge and mysentendynge sleeth her. And she may be called a spere hauke of sharpnes of her courage & of her lokyng quyckly and also of her strenge, for she is mooste asper and sharpe in all thynge that belonge vnto her of any other haukes. She may also be called a spare hauke for two reasons. one is she spareth goshaukes & tercelles bothe suche as ben in they re lore age vnto the time they may be reclaimed & made redy to flee. As goshaukes and tercelles that be not fully mewed vnto the tyme they may be clene enlayned & redy to flee. For all the whyle they ben vnable, the spare hauke occuppeth the season & sleeth partrych well, that is to saye from saynt Margaretes day vnto it be lammas, & so forth in the yere. And she wyl slee well yonge felandes, yonge heth cockes in the begynnyng of the yere, & after Michelmas whā partryches passe they re daunger I haue sene thē made some to slee the pye, some to slee the tele vpon the ryuer at the Jutte, some to slee the woodcocke, & some for the blacke byrde and the thrusche. The woodcocke is cōbrous to slee but yf there be crafte, therfore whan ye come in to a

wood or quecke of bulshes, cast your sparehauke into a tree and bete the bulshes, than & yf ony woodcocke aryse she wyll be sure therof, ye must fyrste make her to a foule cast vp out of the bulshes & your hauke must syt on lofte, as ye make her to a partrych. ¶ Also as I sayde ye may call her a sparehauke for an other cause. For and there ware a shyp fraught full of haukes and nothyng elles and there were a sparehauke amonge them ther sholde no custome be payed bycause of her. And so for the most comyn name they ben called sparehaukes for the reason aforesayde.

¶ An hauke fleeth to the bewe, to the becke or to the Toll, Mota, Crepe, Querre, Fer, Futty.

AN hauke fleeth to the ryuer dyuerse wayes and fleeth the foule dyuersly, that is to saye, she fleeth to the bewe, or to the becke, or the toll, and all is but one as ye shall knowe here after. She fleeth also to the Querre to the Crepe and no more Wayes but those thre. And she nymmeth the foule at the fer Futty or at the Futty ferre. ¶ Now shall ye knowe what these termes betokene and more folowyng. As huff, Futty, Ferry, mounte. Raunden, Crepe, Emewed.

A Goshauke or a tercell that shall flee to the bewe to the Toll, or to the Becke, in this maner she is caught. We must fynde a foule in the ryuer or in a pyt pryuely, & than set your hauke a greate space of vppon a moll hyll or on the ground and crepe softely towarde the foule from your hauke streyght waye, & whan ye come almost there as the foule lieth loke backward toward ths hauke & with your hand or with your tabur stryck becke your hauke to come to you. and whan she is on wynge & cometh lowe by the grounde & is almost at you, than smyte your tabre & crye huff, huff, huff and make the foule springe. & with the noyse the foule wyll ryse, and the hauke wyll nymme it.

¶ And now take hede yf your hauke nymme the foule at the ferre syde of there ryuer or at the pyt from you, then she seeth the foule at the ferr Jutty. And yf she flee vpon the syde that ye be on, as it may happe dyuers tymes than ye shall saye she hath slayne the foule at the Jutty ferry.

¶ If youre hauke nymme the foule alofte, ye wyll saye she toke it at the mounte or at the souce. And yf the foule sprynge not but flee alonge after the ryuer and the hauke nymme it, than ye shall saye she fewe it at the raundon.

¶ Crepe.

¶ And your hauke seeth at or to the Crepe whan ye haue your hauke on yone fyde and crepe softely to the ryuer or to the pyt and seeleth softelye to the brynke therof, and than crye, huff, and by that meane nymme a foule, than is it slayne at the crepe eyther at the ferre Jutty, or at the Jutty ferry, as is afore sayde. And yf it happe as it doth oftentymes the foule for fere of youre hauke wyll sprynge and fall agayne into the ryuer, or the hauke seeth her, and so lye styl and dare not aryse, ye shal saye than your hauke hath sunewed the foule into the ryuer. And so ye shal saye and there be moze foules in the ryuer than youre hauke nymmeth yf they dare not aryse for feare of youre hauke

¶ A theke.

¶ Understande ye that a goshauke sholde not flee to any foule of the ryuer with belles in noo wyse, and therfore a goshauke is called a theke.

¶ Querre.

¶ And your hauke seeth to the querre, whan there bene in a stubyll tyme hordes of mallardes in the felde. And whan she espyeth them and commeth couert her selfe and se pryuely vnder hedges or low by the ground and nyme one of them or they ryse, than shall ye saye that the foule was slayne at the querre.

¶ There is a baskarde, and that hauke is for a baron.

☞ Haukes for a knyght.

¶ There is a facre, and a facret, & thole be for a knyghte

☞ Haukes for a squyer.

¶ There is a lanere and lanaret and these belonge vnto a squyre.

☞ For a lady.

¶ There is a merlyon, and that hauke is for a lady.

☞ An hauke for a yonge man.

¶ There is an hobby, and that hauke is for a yonge man.

¶ And these ben haukes of the Toure and ben bothe ylured to be called and reclaymed.

☞ And yet there be mo kyndes of haukes,

¶ There is a goshauke, and that hauke is for a yoman.

¶ There is a terselet and that is for a poze man.

¶ There is a sparehauke, & she is a hauke for a preest.

¶ There is a muskot, and he is for an holy water clerke.

And these ben of an other maner of kynde for they ne to Querre and to ferre, Jutty and to Jutty ferry.

☞ Thus endeth the boke of haukyng.

¶ Imprynted at london in Fosterlane by me Johñ Waley.

Finis.

Here begynneth the boke of huntyng.

¶ Howe ye shal saye a greate harte, & not a fayre, & other.

A Great hart whan ye hym se so shall ye hym call
But neuer a fayre hart for nothyng that may befal
A greate hynde a great bucke and a fayre doo
Thy sonnes where ye walke call ye them soo
So ye sholde name suche dere, and do as I you lere.

¶ What is a beuy of roos greate or small.

And syxe is a beuy of roos on a rowe
And ten is a myddle beuy full well I it knowe
A great beuy is twelue whan they togyder be
And so call them sones where that ye them se
The more nombre than twoys, the greater the beuy is.

¶ What is a soundre of swyne greate or smale

Twelue make a soundre of the wylde swyne
Fyftene a myddle soundre what place they be in
A great soundre of swyne twenty ye shall call
Forget not this lesson for nothyng that may befall
Thynke What I saye, my sonne nyght and daye.

¶ Of the Roo huntyng brekyng and dressyng

Whan ye hunte at the Roo than ye shal saye thore.
He crossyeth and trasoneth your hounes before
A great roo bucke ye call hym not soo
But a fayre roo bucke and a fayre doo
With the bowelles and with the blood
Reward ye your hounes my sonnes so good.
And eche fote ye shall cut in four I you ken
Take the bowelles and the bloode & do all togyther than
Gyue it than to your hounes soo
And moche the gladder than they wyll goo
That to your hounes no reward is named
For it is eaten on the grounde and on the skyn despled
The roo shall be berdeled by very I wene
The two forther legges the heed layde bytweene

And take the one hynder legge vp I you pray
And that other farther legge ryght as I you lay
Upon that other ferder legge bothe ye them pytte
And with that other ferther legge vp ye them knyght
On this maner thus whan ye haue wrought
All hoole to the kechyn than it shall be brought
Saue that your houndes eate, the bowelles and the fete.

¶ Now of the age and vndoyng of the bore.

NOw to speke of the boore the fyrst yere he is
A pygge of the sounder called as I haue blys
The seconde yere an hogge and so shal he be
And an hogge stere whan he is of yeres thre
And whā he is of foure yeres a bore shal he be
From the sounder of the swyne than departeth he
A synguler is he so, for alone he wyll goo!
Whan ye haue slayne the bore and wyl do hym ryght
Ye shall vndo hym vnslayne whan he shall be dyght
Thyrty bredes and two of hym ye shall make
By the lawe of Uenery I dare vndertake
Through your houndes by strength yf he be deed
They shall haue the bowels boyled with breed
Cast vpon the grounde there the bore was slayne
And that is called a rewarde so hunters it sayne
Upon the erth so haue I blys, for that so eaten is.

¶ Now of the Hare.

NOw to speke of the hare my sones sykerly
That beest kynge shall be called of all Uenery
For all the kayre spekyng and blowyng that thare
Commeth of sechyng and fyndyng of the hare
For my louyng chyldren I take it on hande
He is the meruaylousst beest that is in any lande
For he remayeth croketh and roungeth euermore
And bereth talowe and grece, & aboue, teeth hath before

And otherwhyle he is male, and so ye shall hym fynde
And otherwhyle female, and kyndely by kynde
And whan he is female and kyndleth hym within
In thre degrees he them bereth or he with them twynn
Two rough and two smoth who wyll rehersse
And two knottes also that kyndeles wyll be.
Whan he is female so tell I my tale.

¶ The rewarde for houndes.

WHā your houndes by strength haue don her to deed
The hunter shall rewarde them with the heed
With ỹ shulders & the sydes & with the bowels all
And all thynge within the Wombe saue onely the gall
The paunch also, gyue them none of tho
Which rewarde whan on the erth it is dealed
With all good hunters the halow it is named
Than the leynes of the hare loke ye not forgete
But bryngе them to the kitchyn for thy lordes meate
And of this beest to trete, here shal it be let.

¶ Whiche beestes shall be slayne & which strypte.

NOw to speke of beestes whan they ben slayne
How many ben strypte and how many ben slayne
All that bere skynne and talowe and rounge leue me
Shall be slayne saue the hare for he shall strypte be
And all that bereth grece and ryles therupon
Euer shall be strypte Whan they ben vndone
On this maner playe, thus ye shall saye.

¶ Whiche beestes shall be rered with the lymere

MY dere sones echone now wyll I you lere
How many maner of beestes as with the lymere
Shall be vp rered in fryth or in felde
Bothe the harte and the bucke and the boze so wylde
And all other beestes that hunted shall be
Shall be sought and founde with catches so free

Say thus I you tolde, my chyldren soo boldy.

☞ The descryuyng of a Bucke.

AND ye speke of the Bucke the fyrste yere he is
A fawne soukyng on his dame laye as I you wys
The seconde yere a pryket, the thyrde yere a saurell
A sour at the fourth yere the treuthe I you tell.
The fyft yere call hym a bucke of the fyrst hede
The syxt yere call hym a bucke and do as I you rede.

☞ Of the hornes of a bucke.

THe hornes of a great bucke or he so be
Must be summoned as I saye harkeneth to me
Two braunches fyrste pawmed he must haue
And four auaunces the sothe yf ye wyll saue
And .xiiii. elpelers and than ye may hym call
Where so he be a greate bucke I tell you all

☞ Of the Roo bucke.

AND yf ye of the Roo bucke wyl knowe the same
The fyrst yere he is a kydsoukyng on his dame
The seconde yere he is a gyle, and ben such all
The thyrde yere an heinuse loke ye hym call
Roo bucke of the fyrst heed he is at the fourth yere
The fyft yere a roo bucke hym call I you lere
At saynt Andrewes day his hornes he wyll caste
In more or in mosse he hydeth them faste
So that no man may them sone fynde
Elles in certayne he doth not his kynde
At saynt Iames day where so he goo
Than shall the roo bucke gendre with the roo
And so boldly there as ye so tourne
Than he is called a ro bucke goyng in his tourne
And yf ye may a roo bucke slee withoten any fayle
And ye fynde the heuy grece at his tayle
As some roo buckes haue whan ye it fynde

Than shall ye rere it as ye do of hart and hynde
Also the roo bucke as it is well kynde
At holy rood day he goth to ryde
And vseth the hyt, whan he may get it.

¶ Now of the harte and the hynde.

SOnes of the harte and the hynde lerne ye may
There they drawe to the herde at holy roode day
To the slepe than they gone, eche hote day at none
Which slepe they vse my chyldren I you saye
Tyll be mydsomer at the leest Waye
The cause of the slepe is to kepe them fro the flye
Who so cometh to that place may it well spye
Another thyng vse they my chylde also
The same season of the yere co soyle to go.

¶ Of the crycnge of these beestes.

A Hart beloweth and a bucke groyneth I fynde
And eche roo bucke certaynly belleth by kynde
The noyse of the beestes thus ye shall call
Loo pryde of theyr make they vse it all
Saye chylde where ye goo, your dame taught you soo.

¶ Marke well these seasons folowyng.

Ryme of greee begynneth at mydsommer daye
And tyll holy roode daye lasteth as I you saye,
¶ The season of the sore to the Natyuytye
Tyll the Annuncyation of our lady free.
¶ Season of the roo bucke at Easter shall begyn
And tyll Mychelmas lasteth nye or the blyn.
¶ The season of the roo begynneth at Mychelmas
And it shall endure tyll it be Candelmas.
¶ At Mychelmas begynneth the huntyng of the hare
And lasteth tyll mydsomer there wyll no man spare.
¶ The season of the wulfe is in eche countre
At the season of the sore and euermore shall be.

¶ The season of the boze is frome the Natyuyte
Tyll the puryfycacyon of our lady soo free
For at the natyuyte of our lady swete
He may fynde where he geeth vnder his fete
Both in woodes and feldes cozne and other frute
Whan he after fode maketh ony sute
Crabbes and oke coznes and nuttes there they growe
Hawes and hepes and other thynges inowe
That tyll the puryfycacyon lasteth as ye may se
And maketh the boze in season to be
For whyle that frute may last, his tyme is neuer past.

NOw to speke of the hare how all shall be wroughte
Whan she shall with hounde be founden a soughte
The fyrste woꝛde to the houndes ꝑ the hunter shal out pyt
Is at the keuel doze, whan he openeth it
That all may hym here he shall saye (arere)
For his houndes wyll come to hastely
This is the fyrste woꝛde my sone of Venery
And whan he hath coupled his houndes echone
And is forth with them to the felde gone
And whan he hath of caste his couples at wyll
Than shall he spe.e and saye his houndes tyll
¶ Hoꝛs de couple auaunt se auaunt (wyle so
And than (so ho so ho) thꝛyes and no mo
And than saye (sacy auaunt so ho) I the prꝛaye
And yf ye se your houndes haue good wyll to ren
And drawe awayewarde fro you say as I you ken.
¶ Here how a my, agayn them call so
Than (wel mon amy swek) to make them sorte tho
And yf ony fynde of the hare there hath goo
And he bygth Rycharde oꝛ Bemounde to hym crye soo
¶ Oyes a Bemounde le vyllant and I shall you auow
One quida trouua towarde ou a tourte cowe)

That Bemounde the worthy without ony faylle
That weneth to fynde the cowardes with the shorte tayle
And yf ye se where the hare at pasture hath ben
Yf it be in the tyme of the corne grene
And yf your houndes chace well at your wyll
Than thre notes ye shall blowe bothe lowde and shyll
There one & there another there he pastured hath
Than saye (Illoquens) in the same path
So saye to them in kynde, vnto tyme that ye her fynde
And than caste a sygne all the felde aboute
To se her pasture where she hath be in or out
Other at her fourme forgladly to be she is not lese
There she hath pastured in tyme of relese
And ony hounde fynde or musynge of her mace
These as she hath ben and is gone out of that place
Ha cy touz cy est yll, so shall ye saye
Uenez arere so how sa, as lowde as ye maye
Ha cy ad est so how, after that
Ha la cy auaunt, and therof be not las
And whan ye se vnto the playne hes at the last
In felde or in arable lande or in the wod paste
And your hounde wyll fynde of her there then
Saye, la douce amy last est a, and do as I you ben
That is to saye, swete frende there is he come lowe
For to dyre here, and therwith ye shall saye, so how
Illoquens eydouce ey vaylaūt so how so how, thā twyse
Thus may ye now dere sones lerne of venerye
And whan ye come there as ye trowe he wyll dwell
And so semeth to you well than saye as I you tell
La douce la est a venuz, for to ewell thore
And therwith thryes, so how, saye ye no more
And yf it semeth well you to fynde all in fere
And wene so to do than saye, douce how here how here

Huntynge.

¶ How here douce how here how here, he lytteth
So shall ye saye my chyldren and for usthyng letteth
All maner of beestes that euer chached be
Haue one maner of worde, so how, I tell the
To fulfyll or vnfyll all maner of chaas
The hunter euermore in his mouthe ỳ worde he haas
And yf your hounides at a chace renne there ye hunte
And the beestes begyn to renne as hartes ben wonte
Or for to hanylon as dooth the fore with his gyle
Or for to crosse as the doo otherwyle
Eyther to dwell so that your houndes can not out goo
Than shall ye saye (Ho sa amy sa sa)
¶ A couples sa arere so how) suche is the playe
And (so how) as moche is as (sa how) to saye
But for (so how is shorte in speche whan it is brough
Therfore saye we (so how) but (sa how) saye we nough
And yf your houndes chace at harte or at the hare
And they renne at defawte thus ye shall therfare
¶ Icy so how allayne allayne stou ho ho
¶ Ha allayne arere so how, these wordes and no moo
And yf your houndes renne well at the fore or at the doo
And so fayle at defaute say thus ferder or ye goo
¶ Ho ho or swef aluy douce aluy, that they here
¶ Ho hoy allayne allayne sa arere
¶ So how so how beues a coupler, and do as I ben
The more worshyp may ye haue amonge all men
your crafte let not be hydde, and do as I you bydde
All my sones in same, and thus may ye knowe of game.

¶ The boost that the mayster hunter maketh to his man, nowe here folowynge ye may here.

The master to the man maketh his boost
That he knoweth by kynde what the hart coost
At hunteyng euermore whan he gothe

Quod the man to his mayster that were good lore
for to knowe what he doth the houndes before
What doth he quod the mayster to the man
He dooth quod he euen as thou mayst se
Bycketh, and so dooth no beest but he
Whan bycketh he quod the man, what is that to saye
With his tete he openeth the erth there he gothe awaye
What is the cause quod the man mayster I the praye
That the hart afore the houndes whan they hym hūte aye
That than to the ryuer he wylleth for to goo
Quod the mayster to the man there are causes two
For two causes the harte desyreth to the ryuer, and note
Well these termes folowyng Descende and other.
One cause for the ryuer Descende he is aye
And so he is to the water whan he taketh the waye
Why callest thou hym descende mayster I the praye
For he prayeth of his myght the sothe for to saye
Another is to the water why he goth otherwhyle
The houndes that hym seuen to purpose to begyle
Lest of this harte quod his man mayster I wyll ken
In to the water whan he lepeth what he maketh then
He proferreth quod the mayster and so ye shall saye
For he wote not hymselfe yet how he wyll awaye
Whether ouer the water he wyll forth pas
Or tourne agayne the same waye there he fyrst was
Therfore it is proffer as these hunters sayne
And refroffer yf the same waye he tourne agayne
At the other tyde of the water yf he vpstarte
Than shall ye call it the soule of the harte
And that is for the water of his legges wete
Downe in to the steppes there fallen of his fete
Agayne the water his waye euen yf he bent
Whan bycketh he water therto take you tent

And yf with the go algate you it ſhall
Deſoulant the water and harte ſo hym call
¶ Now of the nombles marke well the termes
¶ The man to his mayſter ſpeketh blythe
Of the nombles of the haste that he wolde them kythe
How many endes there ſhall be them within
Quod the mayſter but one thycke nor thynne
In that is but the gargylyon to ſpeke of all bydene
And all theſe other crokes and roundelles bene
☞ The auaunceers, the forcers.
¶ Yet Wolde I wyte and thou woldeſt me lere
The crokes and the roundelles of the nombles of the dere
One croke of the nombles lyeth euermore
Under the throte boll of the beeſt before
That called is (auaunceers) who ſo can them ken
And the hyndermoſt parte of the nombles then
That is to ſaye the (forcers) that lyen euen bytwene
The two thyghes of the beeſt that other crokes euen
In the myddeſt that called is the roundell alſo
For the ſydes rounde aboute forauen it is fro
Why dere ſones bolde, ſaye of game thus I you tolde
¶ Yet wolde I wyte mayſter why theſe hounds all
Bayen and cryen whan they hym ſeche ſhall
For they ſholde haue helpe that is theyr ſkyll
For to flee the beſt that they renne tyll
¶ Tell me mayſter quod the man what is the ſkyll
Why the hare wolde ſo fayne renne agaynſte the hyll
Quod the mayſter for her legges be ſhorter before
Than behynde that is the ſkyll thore,
What is the cauſe quod the man that men ſaye of the beeſt
That the hare ſytteth aye whan ſhe taketh her reſte
And other beeſtes lye as comynly men layne
For two cauſes quod the mayſter I tell the playne

Due is for the hurcles vpon her houges aye
And all other beestes can the lyde to the gronnde laye
An other cause there is and that is no lesse
For she bereth bothe lewet and pure grees
Yet wolde I mayster quod the man fayne wyte more
Where lyeth the lewet of the hare behynde or before
Out the loyne quod the mayster of eche hare thou take
Bytwene the tayle and the chynne euen on the backe
Yet wolde I mayster quod the man these at the lest
Whan thou walkest in the felde with thy lymere
There as an hare pastured hath or thou hym se
To knowe fatte or lene whether he be
I can quod the mayster well tell the this cass
Wayte well where he laye and where he sumyed hass
Yf elowe and englaymed yf that it be
Than he is fatte I tell the, lerne this of me
And yf it be bothe blacke and harde and clene
Than he is megre barbre and lene
And of this same thynge yf thou leue not me
Take hede in the wyntes and than thou may it se
Yet matter of the hare fayne wolde I wyte more
What he doth whan he goth the houndes before
He forth and reforth there he gothe away
Pyrcketh and repyrcketh the sothe for to saye
But what is that quod the man whan they so done
That shall I quod the mayster tell the full soone
In the feldes where he goth no wayes ben
There he forth whan he steppeth and it may not be seen
And after whan he doubleth and turneth agayne
Than he reforteth as good hunters sayne
And whan he rennethin the waye dyre or were
Than men may fynd foftair of clees or offete
Than pyrcketh the hare aye whan he doth so

And repryeketh than he agayne goo.

¶ A vauntelay, alaye, and relaye.

Mayster yet quod the man what is that to saye
That shall I tell the quod he, for a lytell bysethe
Whan the houndes are let an harte for to mete
And other hym chalen and folowen to take
Than all the relays, thou vpon them make
Euen at his comyng yt thou let thy houndes go
Whyle the other that be behynde ferre are hym fro
That is, auauntelay, and so thou shalte it call
For they are than ferre before those other houndes all
And an hyndryng greate all other vntyll
For they may not that daye no more sewe at wyll
And holde thy houndes styll yf that thou se do
Tyll all the houndes that be behynde be come therto
Than lette thy houndes altogyder goo
That called is an, alay, and loke thou say soo
And that hyndryng is yet to them that ben behynde
For the rested wyll ouer go the wery by kynde
A relay is after whan the houndes are paste
Ferre before with the harte that hyeth them faste
To let thy houndes ferre after them gone
And that is than a forthering to thym echone
For and thy houndes haue ouertake these other by dystres
Than shall they all folowe hym of one swyftenes.

¶ What is a forloyne.

Mayster yet wolde I fayne this at you lere
What is a forloyne for that is good to here
That shall I saye the quod he the south at the leest
Whan thy houndes in the Wood seche ony beest
And the beest is stole awaye out of the fryth
Or the houndes that thou hast meten therwith
And ony other houndes before than may with them mete,

These other houndes are than forloyned I the hete
For the beeste and the houndes are so ferre before
And the houndes behynde ben wery and sore
So that they may not at the beest come at they; wyll
The houndes before forloyne them and that is the skyll
They ben aye so ferre before to me yf thou wylte trust
And this is the forloyne lere it yf thou lust
¶ Whiche thre thynges causeth the houndes to endure
¶ Lest wold I wyte mayster yf it were thy wyl
Whan thy houndes renne an harte vntyll
And aye the ferther that they go the gladder they ben
For thre cause quod he as oftentymes is seen
One is whan the harte renneth fast on a rees
He sweteth that it rennoth downe throughoute his clees
The houndes whan they fynde of that is swete
Than they are leuer to renne and lother to lete
In other cause whan the harte nye no more maye
Than wyll he whyte forth caste there he goeth awaye
Whan the houndes fynde of that than are they gladde
In hope they shall hym haue and renne so radde
The thyrde cause is of the harte whan he is nygh deed
Than he casteth out of his mouth froth and blode reed
The houndes knowe that he shall be taken soone then
And euer the ferder they goo the gladder they renne
These are the causes thre, that causeth them glad to be
¶ Which beest a slowe houndo taketh as soone as a swyfte
¶ What beest yet mayster I aske it for none yll
That moost hole all houndes renne vntyll
And also soone the slowest shall hym ouertake
As the swyftest shall doo what waye soeuer he take
That beest a bauson hyght, a brocke or a graye
These thre names he hath the sothe for to saye
And this is cause therof, for he wyll by kynde

Go thrubb thornes alwaye the thyckest he may fynde
There as the swyfte hounde maye no ferder go
Than the slowest of fote be he neuer so thro.

☞ Why the hare sumays and croteys.

¶ Yet mayster wold I wyte why that men sayne
That the hase sumays and croteys both playne
And all other maner of beestes that hunted be
Femyon or fenon as we well it se
That shall I well tell the quod the mayster then
For why that he sumayes and croteys well I ken
He sumayth for he bereth talowe this is no lees
And he croteys men sayne for he bereth no grees
And soukes on his hoghes whan he letteth it go
And beestes of suche kynde fynde we no moo.
¶ How many beestes semaen mayster sayn wold I lere
And how many fenon that wete good to here
All this to tell quod the mayster I holde it but lyght
All beestes that bere talowe and stande vpryght
Femayen whan they do saye as I the ken
And all other fenon that rouken downe then.
¶ How many maner of beestes of venery releue.
¶ How many maner of beestes yet mayster me tell
Of venery releuen by fryth or by fell
To this quod the mayster I shall the answare
Of all beestes but two the harte and the hare
From the annuncyation of our lady daye
The harte than releueth the southe for to saye
Tyll sayut Peters daye and Poule, and the hare rygh
From the purysycacyon of our lady bryght
Tyll translacyon releueth leueye me
Of sayute Thomas tyde of Canterbure.

☞ To vnde the wylde booze.

¶ yet my chylde of the wylde booze to speke more

Whan he shall be bydone I tell you before
Two and thyrthy bredes ye shall of hym make
Now wyll ye wyte my lones where ye shall them take
The fyrst of them is the heed What euer befall
Another is the coller, and so ye shall it call
The welches on the sholders therof shall two be
Than euery syde of the swyne departe in thre
The pettels and the gameons departe them two
And two fylletes he hath forgete not tho
Than take his legges and his fete & shewe your sleyghte
For they shall of his bredes be counted for eyght
Departe the chyne in foure peces and no mo
And take there your bredes thyrty and two
And kayre put the grece whan it is take awaye
In the bladder of the booze my chylde I you praye
For it is medycyne, for many mauer pyne.

How ye shall breke an Harte.

AND for to speke of the harte whyle we thynke on
Thy chylde fyrst ye shal him serue whā he shalbe dndō
And that is for to saye or euer ye hym dyght
Within his hornes to laye hym vpryght
At the allaye kytte hym that lordes may se
Anone katte or lene whether that he be
Than cutte of the coddes the bely euen fro
Dyze begyn hym to key, and than shall ye goo
At chaules to begyn as soone as ye maye
And slytte hym downe to thallaye
And fro thallaye euen downe to the bely shall ye slytte
To the pyssyll there the codde was awaye kotte
Than slytte the lyfte legge euen fyrst before
And than the lyfte legge behynde or ye do more
And these other legges vpon the ryght syde
Upon the same mauer slytte ye that tyde

To goo to the chekes loke that ye be pyght
And to ley hym downe euen to the breſt
And ſo ſlay hym forth ryght vnto chaſſaye
Euen to the place where the codde was kytte away
Than ley the ſame wyſe all that other ſyde
But lete the tayle of the beeſt ſtyll theron abyde
Than ſhall ye hym vndo my chylde I you rede
Ryght vpon his owne ſkynne and laye it on brede
Take hede of the kyttynge of the ſame dere
And begyn fyrſt to make the erbere
Than take out the ſhoulders, and ſlytteth anone
The bely to the ſyde from the corbyn bone
That is corbyns kee, at the deth he wyll be
Than take out the ſewer, that it be not laſte
For that my chylde is good for leche craſte
Than put thyne hande ſoftely vnder the breſt bone
And there ſhall ye take out the erber anone
Than put out the paunche from the paunche thaas
Awaye lyghtly the tate ſuche as he haas
Holde it with a fynger, do as I you ken
And with the blode and the greece fyll it then
Loke threde that ye haue and nedle therto
For to ſewe it withall or ye more do
The ſmall guttes than ye ſhall out pyt
From them take the mawe, forget not it
Than take out the lyuer and laye it on the ſkynne
And after that the bladder without more dynne
Than dreſſe the nombles fyrſt that ye recke
Downe the auaunces, kerue that cleueth to the necke
And downe with the bolthrote put them anone
And kerue vp the fleſche there vp to the hache bone
And ſo forth to the fyllettes that ye vp areere
That falleth to the nombles, and ſhall be there

With the neres also and sewet that there is
Euen to the myddyst that vpon hym is
Than take downe the myddyst from the sydes hote
And haue vp the nombles hole by the hollthote
In thyne hande than them holde, and loke and see
That all that longeth them to, togyder that it be
Than take them to thy broder, to holde for tryste
Whyles that thou them doublest and dresse as the lyst
Than awaye the lyghtes and on the skynne them laye
To abyde the querre my chylde Iron playe
Than shall ye slytte the sloughe there as the harte lyeth
And take awaye the heeres from it and slyeth
For suche heeres hath his harte aye it vpon
As men se in the beest whan he is vndon
And in the myddes of the harte a bone shall ye synde
Loke ye gyue it to a lorde, and chylde be kynde
For it is kynde for many maladyes
And in the myddes of the harte euermore it lyes
Than shall ye kytte the shyrtes the teeth euen fro
And after the ragge bone kytteth euen also
The forches and the sydes euen bytwene
And loke your knyues aye wheted ben
Than tourne vp the forches and frote them with blode
For to saue the grece, so do men of good
Than shall ye kytte the uecke the sydes euen fro
And the heed from the necke kotteth also
The tongue the brayne the paunche and the necke
Whan they washed ben Well with water of the becke
The small guttes to the lyghtes in the deres
Aboue the harte of the beest whan thou them reres
With all the blode that ye may get and wynne
Altogyder shall be take and layde on the skynne
To gyue your houndes, that called is ywys

The quere, whone the layne for it eaten is
And who dreſſeth hym ſo by my counſayle
Shall haue the lefte ſholder for his trauayle
And the ryght ſholdre where ſo euer he be
Syueth to the foſter for that is his fee
And the lyuer alſo of the ſame beeſt
To the foſters knaue gyue at the leeſt
The nombles truſſe in the ſkynne, and hardell them faſte
The ſydes and the forches togyder that they laſte
With the hynder legges, be done ſo it ſhall
Than bryngē it home and the ſkynne withall
The nombles and the hornes at the lordes gate
Than boldely blowe the pryce therat
Your playe for to mynne, or that ye come in.

☞ Explicit dame Julyans Bernes doctryne
in her boke of huntynge.

☞ Beeſtes of the chace of the ſwete ſewte and ſtynkynge.

There ben beeſtes of the chace of the ſwete ſewte. And tho ben the buck, the doo, the bere, the raynder, the elke, the ſpyccarde, the ottre, and the martron.

¶ There ben beeſtes of the chace of the ſtynkynge ſewte And they ben the robucke and the roo, the fulmarde, the fyches, the bawde, the graye, the fore, the ſquyrell, the whyt ratte, the lotte, and the polcatte.

☞ The names of dyuers maner of houndes.

These ben the names of houndes. Fyrſt there is a grehoūd, a baſtard, a mōgrel, a maſtif, a lemor, a ſpaniel taches, kenettes, terours, bouchers houdes, dunghyll dogges, trindeltayles, and pyckered curres, and ſmalladies, poppes that bere awaye the flees and dyuers ſmall fautes.

☞ The propertes of a good grehounde.

A Grehoūd ſhold be heded lyke a ſnake, a necked lyke a drake, foted lyke a catte, tayled lyke a ratte, ſyded

lyke a lerne, & chewed like a beme. ☙ The fyrst yere he muste lerne to lede, ꝑ secõde yere to helpe him lede the thyrde yere he is helowe lyke the fourth yere is none lyke, ꝑ. v yere he is good inough, the. vi. yere he shall holde the ploughe, ꝑ vii. yere he wyll auayle greate bytches for to allayle, the viii. yere lyklasell, the. ix. yere cartsadell, and whan he is comen to that yere, haue hym to the tannere. For the beste houndes that euer bytche had, at the. ix. yere he is full bad.

¶ The propertyes of a good hors.

A Good hors sholde haue. xv. properties and condycions. That is to wete, thre of a man, thre of a womã thre of a fore, thre of an hare, and thre of an alle. ☙ Of a man bolde, proude, and hardy. ☙ Of a womã fayre brested fayre of heere, and easy to lepe vpon. ☙ Of a fore, a fayre tayle, shorte eares, with a good trot. ☙ Of an hare, a greate eye, a dyre heed, and wel rennynge. ☙ Of an alle, a bygge chyn, a flat legge, and a good houe. ☙ Wel trauayled women, nor wel trauayled hors were neuer good. ☙ Aryse erly, serue god deuoutly, and the world besely, do thy work wysely, gyue thyne almes secretly, goo by the waye sadly, answer the people demurely, goo to thy meate appetytely, syt therat discretly, of thy tongue be not to lyberally, aryse therfro temperatly, go to thy souper soberly, and to thy bed merely, be in thyne rule iocundly, please thy loue duely, and slepe surely.

¶ Marke well these foure thinges.

THere ben foure principall thynges principally to be dredde of euery wyse mã. ☙ The fyrste is the curse of our heuenly father God. ☙ The seconde is the indignacion of a prince, ¶ Ira indignatio Regis vel principis mors est. ¶ The thyrd is the fauour or wyl of a iudge. ☙ The fourth is sclaunder, and the mutacyon of a comynalte. ¶ Who that maketh in Christmas a dogge to his larder,

And in Marche a lowe to his gardyner, And in Maye a
wole of a wyse mannes counceyle, He shall neuer haue
good larder, kayze gardyne, noz yet well kepte counseyle.
¶ Ferre frome thy kynnesmen caste the, wzathe not thy
neyghboures nerte the, In a good zoyne countree thzeste
the, And syt downe Robyn and reste the.
¶ Who that buyldeth his hous all of salowes
And pzycketh a blynde hozse ouer the talowes
And suffreth his wyfe to seke many halowes
God sende hym the blysse of euerlastynge galowes.
¶ & f these be not dyzected, than go they at auenture.
¶ There ben foure thinges full harde foz to knowe which
waye that they wyll drawe. The fyrste is the wayes of a
yonge man. ☞ The seconde is the tourse of a vessell in
the see. ☞ The thyrde of an adder oz of a serpent sprynte.
¶ The fourth of a foule syttynge on ony thynge.
¶ Two wyues in one hous. Two cattes and one mous.
¶ Two dogges and one bone, shall neuer accorde in one
¶ Who that manneth hym with his kyn
And cleseth his crofte with cherytrees
Shall haue many hegges broken
And also full lytell good seruyce.

☞ The companyes of beestes and fowle.

A herde of hartes
an herde of all maner dere
an herd of swānes
an herde of cranes
an herde of curlewes
an herde of wzennes
an herde of hadlottes
a nye of fesauntes
a beuy of ladyes
a cete of grayes
a bere of coupes
a rychesse of martrons
a besynesse of ferrettes
a bzace of grehoūdes oz two
a lece of grehoundes oz thze
a couple of spanyelles
a couple of rennyng hoūdes
a lyter of whelpes
a kyndell of yonge cattes

a beuy of roes
a beuy of quayles
a lege of herons
a lege of byttoure
a lord or a lute of mallardes
a multre of pecockes
a walke of lupes
a congregacyon of people
an exaltyng of larkes
a watche of nyghtyngales
an hoost of men
a felyschyppyng of yemen
a chermc of goldfynches
a caste of breed
a couple or a payre of botels
a flyght of doues
an vnkyndnes of rauens
a clatheryng of choughes
a dissymulacyon of byrdes
a rowte of knyghtes
a pryde of lyons
a slouthe of beres
a draught of butlers
a proude shewyng of taylers
a temperaunce of cokes
a stalke of ostlers
a boste of sowdyours
a laughter of ostlers
a glosyng of tauerners
a malepertnes of pedlers
a thraue of thresshers
a squat of dawbers
a fyghtyng of beggers
a synguler of bores
a dyrte of tame swyne
an barnalle of hors
a ragge of colte or a rake
a baren of mules
a tryppe of gotes
a tryppe of hares
a gagyll of gees
a brode of hennes
a badelyng of ducke
a nonpacyens of wyues
a state of pryuces
a chough of barons
a prudence of vycaryes
a superfluyte of nonnes
a scole of clerkes
a doctryne of doctours
a conuertynge of prechours
a sentence of Judges
a dampnynge of Jurrours
an obeysaunce of seruaūtes
a sete of vshers
a tygendes of pyes
an hooste of sparowes
a swarme of bees
a cast of haukes of the
toure two
a lece of the same haukes. iii
a flyght of goshaukes
a flyght of swalowes
a byldynge of rookes
a murmuracyon of starres
a route of wulues

an huntrouth of somptners
a melody of harpers
a pouerty of pypers
a subtylte of sergeauntes
a tabernacle of bakers
a dypt of fysshers
a dysgysyng of taylers
a blech of souters
a smere of coyours
a cluster of grapes
a cluster of charles
a rage of maydens
a rakull of knaues
a blusshe of boyes
an vncredibilyte of kocoldes
a coup of partryches
a spryng of teles
a dessarte of lapwynges
a fall of wodcockes
a congregacyon of plouers
a couerte of cootes
a dule of turtylles
a scoll of freres
a dominable syght of monkes
a scoll of fysshe
an example of mayster
an obseruaūce of heremytes
an eloquence of lawyers
an execucyon of offycers
a fayth of marchauntes
a pulsion of steward of hous
a kerfe of panters
a credence of sewers
a lepe of spoardes
a shrewednes of apes
a sculke of theues
a sculke of foxes
a nest of rabbottes
a labour of molles
a mute of houndes
a kenell of ratches
a sute of a lyam
a cowardnes of curres
a sourde of wylde lwyne
a stode of mares
a pace of asses
a droue of nete
a stocke of shepe
a gagle of women
a pepe of chekyns
a multyplyeng of husbandes
a pontyfycalyte of prelates
a dygnyte of chanons
a charge of curates
a dyscrecyon of preestes
a dysworshyp of scottes

¶ Explicit.

¶ Here folowe the dewe termes to speke of brekynge & dressynge of dyuers beestes & fowles. &c. And the same is shewed of certayne fysshes

¶ Here begynneth
A goos[illegible]

an vnkynge of keruers
a tanegarde of poxters
a blaste of hunters
a threnynge of courtyers
a promyse of tapsters
a lyenge of pardoners
a mysbyleue of paynters
a lasshe of carters
a skoldyng of kemsters
a wonderynge of tynkers
a waywardnes of haywards
a worshyp of wryters
a neuerthryuynge of iuglers
a fraunche of mylners
a feeste of bruers
a gorynge of bouchers
a trynket of cordyners
a plucke of shoturners
a dronkenshyp of coblers
a blaster of nutters
a rage of the teeth
a ratcall of boyes
an egge fryed
a fyre tymbred

¶ Now of the fysshes.

A salmon chyned
a pyke splatted
an haddocke fyled
a cheuyn fynned
a sole loyned
a gurnarde chyned
a tenche sauched
an eele tronsoned
a pygge heded and fryed
a capon sawced
a chekyn fenished
a cony vnlaced
a cranedysplayde
a curlewe vnioynted
a felaunt alet
a quayle wynged
a plouer mynced
a pygeon thyged
a brawne lesched
a swanne lyfte
a lambe sholdred
a kydde sholdred
an henne spoyled
a malarde vnbrased
an heron dysmembred
a peacocke disfygured
a bytoure vnlaced
a gartryche alet
a rayle brested
a woodcocke thyghed
a barbell tulked
a troute gobetted

¶ We shall saye thus.

An harte herboureth
a bucke lodgeth
a squyer lodgeth.
a roo beddeth
a tyeman beddeth
an hare in his fourme
sholderyng or lenyng
a cony sytting

Here now folowyng shal be shewed al the shyres and the bysshoprycches of the realme of Englande, and ye shall vnderstande that the shyres ben wryten before, and the bysshopriches of the same are wrytē folowing nexte after, and than afterwarde are shewed the prouynces of this lande.

Kent, Cātesbury, Rochester. Southsex, Chichester. Hamshyre, Surrey, Wynchester. Wylshyre, Berkshyre, Salisbury. Somersetshyre Dorsetshyre. Bathe. Deuenshyre, Cornewale, Exester. Essex, Myddlesex, London. Northfolk, Southfolk, Norwyche. Cambrydgshyre, Ely.

Leycester, Worcester, Wigorn. Hertforthshyre, Herdforde, Chesshyre, Shropshyre, parte of Lanchalshyre, Chester. Yorkeshyre, Staffordeshyre, Darbyshyre, Nothyngam shyre, & other as parte of Lancastershyre, Yorke.

Prouynces of Englande.

Canterbury, Yorke, Staffordc, Derby, Nothyngham, Northūberlāde, Durhā, Westmerlāde, Tyndale, Karlyle.

To haue a faythfull frynde.

A faythfull frende wolde I fayne fynde
To fynde hym there he myght be founde
But now is the worlde wexte so vnkynde
That frendshyp is fall to the grounde
Now a frende haue I founde
That I wyll neyther ban ne curse
But of all frendes in felde or towne
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.
My purse it is my prouy wyfe
This songe I dare bothe synge and saye
It parteth men of moche stryfe
Whan euery man for hymselfe shall paye
As I ryde in ryche araye

For golde and syluer men wyll me florysshe
By this meter I dare well saye
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
As I ryde with golde so rede
And haue to do with landes lawe
Men for my mony wyll make me spede
And for my goodes they wyll me knowe
Nore and lesse to me wyll drawe
Both the better and the worse
By this matter I saye in sawe
Euer gramercy myne owne purse
¶ Ie befell me vpon a tyme
As it hath done by many a one moo
My horse, my nete, my shepe, my swyne
And all my goodes were gone me fro
I wente to my frendes and tolde them so
And home agayne they bad me truste
I sayde agayne whan I was woo
Euer gramercy myne owne purse.
¶ Therfore I rede you lyue all
To allaye your frendes or ye haue nede
For an ye come downe and haue a fall
Full fewe of them for you wyll grede
Therfore allaye them euery chone
Both the better and the worse
Our lorde that shope both sonne and moone
Sende vs spendyng in our purse. A M E N.
¶ Thus endeth the boke of huntyng.

¶ Imprinted at London in Fosters Lane by
John Waley.

Here beginneth a trea
tyle of fyſſhynge with an angle.

Salomon in his parables sayth that a good spirite maketh a flourysshyng age, that is a fayre age and a longe. And syth it is so, I aske this question, which by the meanes and the causes that enduce a man in to a merry spyryte. Truely to my best discretion it semeth good disportes and honest games in whome a man ioyeth without any repentaunce after. Than folowyth it that good disportes and honestes games be cause of mannes fayre age and longe lyfe. And therfore now wyll I chose of foure good disportes and honest games, that is to wete, of Haukynge, Huntyng, and Fysshyng, and of Fowlyng. The best to my symple discretion which is fysshyng called anglyng with a roode and a lyne and an hoke, and therof to treate as my symple wyt may suffyse, both for the sayde reason of Salomon and also for the reason that reason maketh in this wyse. ☞ Qui tibi dixerit medicinam inde tibi fiant. Hec tria mihi sola, labor, et moderata dieta.

He shal understande that this is so; to say, yf a man lacke lechecraft or medicine, he shal make thyse thinges his medicine, and he shall neuer nede moo. The fyrste of them is a merry thought. The seconde is a labour not outragyous. The thyrde is dyet measurable. Fyrst that yf a man wyll euermore be in merye thoughtes and haue a glad spyryte, he must eschewe all contrarious company and all places of debate where he myght haue any occasyons of melancoly, and yf he wyl haue a labour not outragyous, he must ordeyne hym to his hertes ease and pleasaunce without study, penssyfnes or trauayle, a merry occupation, whiche may reioyce his herte, and in which his spirites may haue a merry delyte. And yf he wyll be dyeted measurably he must eschewe all places of ryot whiche is cause of surfette and of sycknesse, and he must drawe hym to places of swete ayre and hungry, and eate nourysshable meates and diffiable also

TO now than Wyll I deſcrybe the ſayd diſpoꝛtes and games to fynd the beſt of them as verely as I can, albe it that the right noble and ful woꝛthy pꝛynce Duke of Noꝛke late called mayſter of the game, hath deſcryued the myꝛthes of huntyng lyke as I thynke to deſcryue of it & of all the other. Foꝛ huntyng as to myne entent is to labourous. Foꝛ ꝑ hunter muſt alway run and folow his houndes trauelyng & ſweteyng ful ſoꝛe. He bloweth tyll his lyppes bliſter. And whan he weneth it be an hare, ful ofte it is an hedge hogge. Thus he chaſeth and woteth not what. He commeth home at euen tayne beten pꝛycked, & his clothes toꝛne, Wete ſhod, & all myꝛy. Some houndes loſt, ſome ſurbate, Such greues & many other happeth vnto the hunter, which foꝛ diſpleaſaunce of the that loue it I dare not repoꝛte. Thus truly me ſemeth that this is not the beſt diſpoꝛte & game of the ſayd foure. The diſpoꝛte & game of haukyng is laboꝛous & noyus alſo (as me ſemeth) Foꝛ as often the haukener ſeſeth his hauk as the hunter his houdes. Thã is his game & diſpoꝛt gone ful ofte crieth & whiſteleth tyl he be wyght enyl a thurſt. His hauke taketh a bowe and lyſt not ones on hym to regard. Whan he wolde haue her foꝛ to flye, than wyll ſhe bathe. With myſſedyng ſhe ſhall haue the frounce, the rye, the cray, and many other ſyckneſſes ꝑ bꝛyngeth them to louſe Thus by pꝛofe this is not the beſt diſpoꝛte and game of the ſayd foure. The diſpoꝛte and game of foulyng me ſemeth moſt ſympleſt. Foꝛ in the wynter ſeaſon the fouler ſpedeth not but in the moſt hardeſt & coldeſt weder whiche is greuous. Foꝛ whan he wolde goo this gynnes he maꝛ, not foꝛ colo. Many a gynne and many a tuare he maketh yet loꝛely doth he fare. At moꝛne tyde in the dewe he is wete ſhode vnto his tayle. Many other ſuche I coude tell but dꝛede of maugre maketh me to leue. Thus me ſemeth

That huntyng and haukyng and also foulyng ben so labo-
rous and greuous that none of the may perfourme nor be
very meane to enduce a man to a mery spirite whiche is
cause of this longe lyfe accordynge vnto the sayd parable
of Salomon. Doutles than folowyth it that it muste ne-
des be the disporte of fyshyng with an angle. For al other
maner of fyshynge is also laborous and greuous, often
makyng of folkes ful wete and colde which many tymes
hath ben cause of great infyrmites, but ye angler may
haue no colde nor no dysease nor angre, but yf he be cause
hymselfe, for he may not lese at the moste but a lyne or an
hoke, of whiche he may haue store plente of his owne ma-
kynge as this symple treatyse shal teache hym. So than
his losse is not greuous, a other greles maye he not haue
tarynge but yt any fysshe byte awaye after that he is ta-
ken on the hoke, or elles ye he catch nought, which is not
greuous, for yf he fayle of one he may not fayle of an other
yf he doth as this treatyse techeth, but yf there be nought
in the water, and yet at the leeste he hathe his wholsome
walke and mery at his ease, swete ayre of ye swete sauour
of the medowe flowres ye maketh hym hungry. He heareth
the melodyous armony of foules. He seeth the yonge swā
nes, herons, duckes, cotes, & many other foules with they
broders, which me semeth better then all the noyse of houn
des, the blastes of hornes, & the scrye of foules, the hūters
faukeners, and foulers can make. And yf the angler take
fysshe surely than is there no man meryer than he is in
his spirite. ¶ And who so wyll vse this game of angling
he must ryse erly, whiche is profytable to man in this wyse
That is to wete, moste to the helth of his soule. For it shall
cause him to be holy, and to the helth of his body, for it shal
cause hym to be hole. Also to the encrease of his goodes.
For it shall make hym ryche, as the olde englysh prouerbe

sayth in this wyse. Who soo wyll ryse erly, shal be holy, helthy, and happy. Thus haue I proued in myne intente that the disporte and game of anglynge is the very mene and cause that enduceth a man in to a mery spirite, which after the sayd parable of Salomon and the sayd doctryne and the phisyke maketh a dourynge age and a longe. And therfor to all you that ben vertuous, gentyl, and free borne I wryte and make this symple treatyse folowynge by the whiche ye may haue the full crafte of anglynge to dispose you at your luste to thentent that your age maye the more floure, and the more lenger endure.

IF ye wyll be crafty in anglynge, ye must fyrste lerne to make your harneys, that is to wete your rodde, your lynes of diuers colours, after that ye must know how ye shall angle in what place of the water, how depe, and what time of the day. For what mauer fysh, in what wether, how many impedimentes there ben of fyshyng that is called angling And inspecyally with what baytes to euery dyuers fysh, in euery moneth of the yere. How ye shall make your baytes breede, where ye shall fynde them, and howe ye shall fynde them, and howe ye shall kepe them. And for the most crafty thynge, howe you shall make your hookes of stele and of osmeade. Some for the dubbe, and some for the floote, and the grounde.

And how you shal make your redde craftely here I shal teach you, ye shall cutte bytwene Michelmas and Candelmas a fayre staffe of a fadome and an halfe longe, and arme greate of hasyll, wyllow, or aspe, and breth hym in a hote ouen, and seth hym euen. Than let hym cole and drye a moneth, take than and frete hym fast with a cokshote corde and binde it to a fourme or an euē square great tree.

Than take a plúmer wyre that is euen & ſtaffe, and ſharp at ỳ one ende. And heate the ſharp ende in a charcole fyre tyll it be whyte, & bzenne the ſtaffe therwith thzough, euer ſtreyght in the pyth at both endes tyl they mete. And after that bzéne hym in the nether ende with a bzede broch and with other bzoches ech greater than other, & euer the greateſt ỳ laſt, ſo that ye make your hole aye tapze were. Than let hym lye ſtyll & kele two dayes. Unfret hym than & lay hym dzye in a houſe roſe in ỳ ſmoke tyll he be thzough dzye in the ſame ſeaſon take a fayze yerde of grene haſyll, and bete hym euen and ſtreyght and let it dzye with the ſtaffe And whan they ben dzye make the yerde mete vnto ỳ hole in the ſtaf vnto half the length of the ſtaf, and to perfozme that other halfe of the croppe, take a fayze ſhote of blacke thozne, crabbe tree, medler, oz elſ of Jenepze cutte in the ſame ſeaſon, & wel beten, & ſtreyght. And ſet thē togyther feſely, ſo that the croppe may fully entre all in to the fayd hoole. Than ſhaue your ſtaffe and make hym tapze ware. Than byzell the ſtaffe at both endes with longe houpes of yron oz latō in the clenneſt wyſe, a pyke in nether ende faſtened with a rennyng byce, to take in & out your crop. Than ſet your crop an handfull within the ouer ende of your ſtaffe, in ſuch wyſe, ỳ it be as bygge there, as in any other place aboue. Than arme your croppe at ỳ ouer ende down to the frette with a lyns of fyre heeres. And double the lyne & frete it faſt in the toppe with a bowe to faſtene on youre lyne. ¶ And thus ſhall ye make you a rodde for pzeuy ỳ ye may walke therwith. And ther wyl neuer any mā wete what thing ye go about. It wil be very light and nymble to fyſh with at your pleaſure. And for the moze redyneſſe loo here a fygure therof in exāple.

After that ye haue thus made youre codde, ye must lern for to colour your lynes of heere in this wyse. Fyrst ye must take of a whyte horse tayle the lengest heer and fayrest that ye can fynde, and euer the rounder that it be, the better it is. Departe it in to fyue partes, & euery parte ye shall colour by hymselfe in dyuerse colours, as yelowe, greue, browne, tawny, russet, and duske colour. And for to make good greue colours on your heer, ye shal doth. Take smal ale a quart & put it in to a lytell panne and put therto half a pounde af Alum & put therto youre heer and let it boyle softly halfe an houre. Than take out your heer and let it dry: than take a pottell of fayre water & put it in a panne and put ther in two handes full of wyrene and presse it with a tyle stone and let it boyle softely the space of an houre. And whan it is yelowe on the scumme put ther in youre heere with halfe a pounde of coperrose brente in poudere and let it boyle halfe a wyle waye. And than sette it downe and let it kele fyue or fyue houres. Than take out the heer and dry it and it is thanne the fynest greue that is possyble to be had for the waters. And euer the more that ye put therto of coperose the better it shall be or els in the stede of it verdgrees.

And an other waye may ye make a bryghter greue as thus. Let woode your heer in a wooden fat of lyght plum ket coloure and than set hym in olde or wyren lyke as I haue shewed you before, sayynge ye shall not put therin nether coperose or verdgrees.

For to make your heer seme yelowe dyghte it with Alum as I haue sayde before, and after that with oldes or wyren without coperorse or verdgrees.

An other yelowe ye shall make thus. Take small ale a pottell and stampe thre handfull of walnut leues and put

it togyder / and put in your heere tyll that it be as depe as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make ruffet heer.

Take a pynt of stronge lye & a halfe a pounde of soote / & a lytle iuce of walnutte leues & a quart of Alum & put them all to gyder in a pan / & boyle them well and whan it is colde put in youre heer tyll it be as darke as ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make a browne coloure.

¶ Take a pounde of soote & a quarte of ale & lethe it with as many walnut leues as ye may and whan they be blacke let it from the fyre and put therin heer and let it lye stylle tyll it be as browne ye wyll haue it.

¶ For to make an other browne.

¶ Take stronge ale & soote and temper them togythers and put therto youre heer two dayes and two nyghtes and it shall be a ryght good coloure.

¶ For to make a tawny colour.

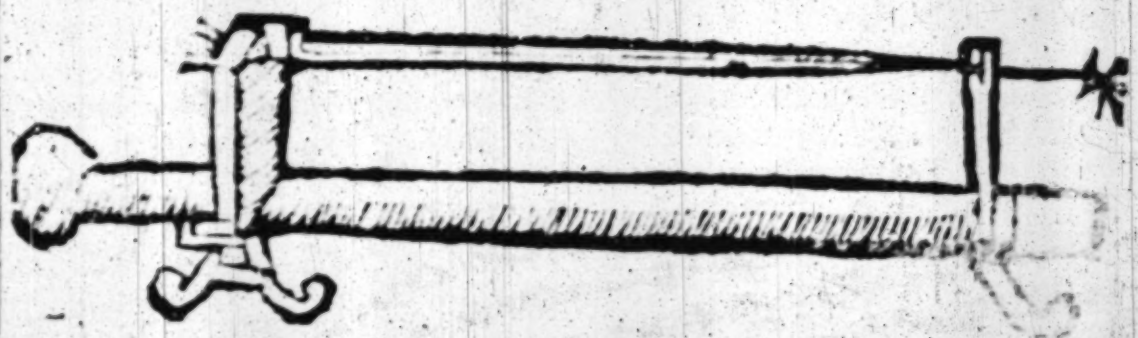
¶ Take lyme and water and put them in togyther and also put youre heere therin foure or fyue houres. Than take it out and put it in to a tanners ole one daye, and it shal be as fyne a tawny colour as any nedeth to our purpole.

¶ The lyme parte of your heer ye shall kepe styll whyte for lynes for the doubled hoke too tythe for the troute and grayling and for small lynes for to lye to for the roche / and the darle.

WHā your heer is thus coloured ye must knowe for which waters and for which seasons they shall serue. The grene colour in all clere waters from Aprill vnto Septembre. The yelowe colour in euery clere water from Septembre tyll Nouembre / for it is lyke to the wedes and other maner of grasse which groweth in the waters & ryuers whā they be broke

¶ The ruffet coloure ſerueth all the wynter vnto the ende of Apryll, as well in ryuers as in pooles, or lakes.
¶ The browne colour, ſerueth for that water that is blacke depyth in ryuers or in other waters. The tawny colour, for theſe waters that ben hethy or mozyshe.

NOw muſt ye make your lynes in this wyſe. ¶ Fyrſt loke that ye haue an inſtrumente lyke vnto this fyguse portrayed folowynge. Than take youre heer and cut of the ende an handfull large, or moze. For it is neyther ſtrong nor ſure. Than tourne the toppe to the tayle, euery one lyke moche. And departe it into thre partes. Than knyt euery parte at the one ende by hym ſelfe, and at the other ende knyt all thre together. And than put the ſame ende in that other ende of your inſtrument that hath but one clyfte. And than ſette that other ende faſt with the wedge foure fyngers in all ſhorter than your heer. Than twyne euery warpe one waye, and lyke moche, and laſte them in thre cleftes alyke ſtreyght. Take than out at that other ende, & than twyne it that waye that it wyll beyre inough. Than ſtraine it a lytle and knyt it for vndoyng, and that is good. And for to knowe how to make your inſtrument ſe here it is in fygure. And it ſhall be made of tree, ſauyng the bolte vnderneth, which ſhall be of yron.



So whan ye haue as many of the lynkes as ye shppose wyll nutt; le to; the lengthe of a lyne, than mutt ye knytte theym togy;there with a watere knotte, o; elles a duches knotte, and whan youre knotte is knytte, cutte of the boide short endes a lytt;e bi;de fro the knot. Thus shall youre lynes kayre, fyne and allo ryght sure to; any maner fysh

Ye shal vnderstande, that the moost subtyl and hardest crafte in makyng of youre harneys, is to; to make your hookes. For; whose makynge ye must haue tete toles thynne and sharpe and small beaten, a lemy clamme of yron, a bender, a payre of longe and smal tonges, and an harde knyfe sondele thick and an anuylde, and a lytell hamoure.

¶ And to; small fysshe, ye shall make youre hookes of the smallest quarell nedyles that ye can fynde of stele, and in this wyse ye shall put the quarell in a red charcole fyre, tyll it be of the same colour that the fyre is. Than take hym out and let hym bele, and ye shall fynde hym well alayed to; to fyle. Than rayle the bende with youre knyfe, and make the poynt sharpe. Than alaye hym agayne o; elles he wyll breake in the bendyng. Than bende hym lyke to ỹ bende fygured herafter in example. And greater hookes ye shall make in the same wyse of great nedles, as bro;therers nedyles o; taylers, o; thomakers nedles, spere poyntes of thomakers nalles in especyal the best to; great fysshe. and loke ỹ they be vnde at the poynte whā they ben allayed, to; els they be not good. ¶ Whan ỹ hoke is bended, bete the hynder ende abrode, a fyle it smothe to; fretyng of ỹ lyne. Than put it in to the fyre agayne, and gyue it an easy rede hete. Than sodeynly quenche it in water, and it wyll be harde and stronge. And to; to haue knowlege in youre instrumentes lo they be here in fygure po;trayed.

When ye haue made youre hookes than must ye set them on youre lynes accordyng in greatnes and strength in this wyse, ye shal take small red sylke, and if it be for a greate hooke, than double it not twyned. And els for small hookes let it be syngle, and therwith frete thycke the lyne there as the one ende of your hooke shal sit a strawe bred. Than set there your hooke, and frete hym with the same threde the two partes of the length, that shall be frete in al. And whan ye come to the thyrde parte, than tourn the ende of your lyne againe vpon the frete double, and frete it so double th at the other thyrd parte, than put your threde in at the hole twyes or thryes, and let it goo the lyne round about the perde of your hoke than wete the hole and drawe it tyl it be fast, and loke that youre lyne lye euermore within your hookes, and not without than cut of the lynes ende and the threde as nygh as ye may sauyng the frete.

So ye knowe with howe great hookes ye shall angle to euery fysshe, now I wyl tell you with how many heeres ye shall angle to euery fysh. ☞ Fyrste for the menowe with a lyne of one heer. For ꝑwarpyng roch the breke, the gogyn & the ruf with a lyne of two heeres For ꝑ darse & the great roche with a lyne of thre heeres For the perch with flounder & bremet with four heeres. For the cheuyn chubbe, the Breme the Tenche, and the

ye with fyue heeres. For the troute, grayling barbyl, and the great cheuyn with nyne heeres. For the greate with twelue heeres. For ꝑ lamon with .xb. heeres. And for the pyke with a chalke lyne made to wont with youre browne colour alwayes armed with wyre as ye shal here hereafter when I speake of the pyke. ¶ Youre lynes must be plumbed with lede. And ye shall wete that the next plūbe to the hoke, shal be therfro a large fote & more and euery plūbe a quantite vnto the greatnesse of the lyne. There be thre maner of plumbes for a groude lyne rennyng. And for the flote set vpon the groude lyne lyenge .x. plūbes together all togythers on the groude lyne rennyng nyne or ten small. The flote plumbe shall be heuy ꝑ the fyrst pluck of any fysh may pul it down in to ꝑ water, and make youre plūbes roūd & smoth ꝑ they ryck not on stones or on wedes. And the more vnderstandyng, lo they be here in fygures.

¶ The groude lyne rennyng and lyenge.

¶ The flote lyne.

¶ The lyne for perche or tenche.

¶ The lyne for a pyke plūbe, corke armed with wyre.

Hon shall you make your flotes in this wyse. Take a fayre corke ꝑ is clene without any holes and bore it through with a small boote yron. and put therin a pen tuft and streyght, euer the more

note the greater penne, & the greater hale. Than shape it greate in the myddes, and small at both endes, & specyally sharpe in the nether ende, and lyke vnto the fygures folowyng, & make them smote on a grynding stone or on a fyle stone, and loke that the slote for one here be no more thā a pece for two heeres as a bene for twelue heeres as a walnut, & so euery lyne must haue according to his porciō. ¶ All maner lynes that be not for the grounde must haue flotes. And the rennyng grounde lyne must haue a flote, the lyeng grounde lyne must haue a flote.

NOwe I haue lerned you to make all youre harneys. Here I wyll tell you howe ye shall angle. ¶ Ye shall vnderstande that there is vi. maner of anglynge. That one is at the grounde for the troute and other fysshe. An other is at the grounde at an arche or a stange, where it ebbeth and flowyth for blebe roche and darse. The thyrde is with a flote for all maner of fysshe. The fourthe with a nenowe for the troute, without plumbe or flote. The .v. is rennyng in the same for the roche and darse, with one or two heeres and a fye. The .vi. is with a dubbed hoke, for the troute or graylynge. And for the fyrste and principall poynt in anglynge, kepe the euer fro the water for the syght of the fysshe eyther ferre vpon the lande, or els beyonde a busshe, that the fysshe se you not. For yf they doo they wyl not byte. And loke that ye shadow not the water as moche as ye may. For it is that thynge that wyll soone fraye the fysshe. And yf a fysshe be afrayde he wyl not byte

wng after. For all maner of fysshe that fede by the ground ye shall angle for theym to the botome, so that your hooke shall renne, or lye on the grounde. And for all other fysshe that fedeth aboue, ye shall angle for theym in the myddes of the water, or somdele bynethe, or sōdele aboue. For euer the greater fysshe, the nerer he lyeth the botom of the water. And euer the smaller fysshe the more he inymmeth aboue. ☞ The thyrd good poynt is whan the fysshe byteth that ye be not to hasty to smyte, nor to late.

For ye must abyde tyll ye suppose that the bayte be ferre in the mouth of the fysshe, & then abyde no lenger, and this is for the grounde. ☞ And for the flote, whan ye se it pulled softely vnder the water, or els caryed softely vpon the water, than smyte. And loke that ye neuer ouersmyte the strength of your lyne for breakynge. And yf it fortune you to smyte a great fysh with a smal harneys, than ye must lede hym in the water, & lat out hym there tyll he be drowned, and ouercome. Than take hym as well as ye can or may, & euer beware that ye hold not ouer the strengthe of your lyne. And as moche as ye may let hym not come out of your lynes ende streyght from you, but kepe hym euer vnder the rodde, & euermore holde hym streyght so that your lyne may susteyne, and beare his leapes, and his plunges with the helpe of your croppe and of your hande.

HEre I wyl declare vnto you, in what place of the water ye shall angle, ye shall angle to a pole or to a standynge water in euery place where it is any thynge depe.

¶ There is noo great chose of any place where it is any thing depe in a pole. For it is but a pyt ouer vnto al fysshes & therfore it is the lesse mastry to take the. But in a ryuer, ye shal angle in euery place where it is depe, and

clere by the grounde, as grauell or clay without mudde or wedes, and in especyall y^ that there be a maner whyrlyng of water or a courrt. As an halowe banke or great rotes of trees, or long wedes fletyng aboue in the waters wher as the fysh may couer & hyde themselfe at certayne tymes when they lyste. Also it is good for to angle in depe ryste breames, and also in falles of water and weares, and in flode gates and myll pyttes.

And at the banke, and where the streme reuneth nyghe therby, and is depe and clere by the grounde and in any other places where ye may se any fysshe haue any feedyng.

NOw shall ye wyte, what tyme of the daye ye shall angle. For the begynnyng of Maye but it be September by the lyttyng tyme is only in the morow from foure of the clock vnto eyght of the clock at after none from foure to eyght also but not so good as in the mornyng and yf it be a colde Wynde and a lowryng day, it is moch better than a clere day. Also many pole fysshes wyll byte best in the moone tyde.

And yf ye se in any tyme of the day the troute or grayling lepe, angle to him with a dubbe accordyng to the same moneth. And where the watere ebbeth and floweth the fysshe wyll byte in some place at the ebbe, & in some place at the flode after they haue restynge behynde stagnes, and arches of bryges, and other such maner places.

HEre shall ye wyte in what maner of wether ye shall angle in as I sayde before in a darke lourynge day when the wynde bloweth softly. And in somer season when it is brennynge hote than it is nought. From September vnto Apryl in a fayre sonny day it is ryght good to angle, and yf the wynde in the season haue any parte of the Orygent wether than it is nought, and when it is great wynd

and whan it snoweth rayneth or hayleth, or is a great tempest, as thunder or lyghtnyng or a sawly hote wether, than it is nought for to angle.

Dwe shall now wyte that there be twelue maner of impedymentes which cause a man to take no fysh, without other comyn that maye casually happe. The fyrste is yf your harneys be not mete, nor ketely made. The seconde is, yf that youre baytes be not good nor fyne. The thyrde is yf that ye angle not in bytyng tyme. The.iiii. is yf the fysshe be frayde with the syght of a man. The.v. yf that the water be ouer thycke, whyte or redde at any floode late fallen. The.vi. yf the fysshe here not for colde. The.vii. yf that the wether be hote. The.viii. yf it raine. The.ix. yf it haile or snowe. The.x. yf it be tempest. The.xi. yf it be greate wynde. The.xii. yf the wynde be in the este, and that is worste of; for commonly neyther wyntes nor somes the fysh wyll not byte than. The west and the north wynde bene good, but the southe is beste.

And now I haue tolde you howe to make your harneys, and how ye shall fysshe therwith in all poyntes season wyll that ye knowe with what baytes ye shall angle to euery maner of fysshes in euery moneth of the yere, whyche is all the effecte of the crafte. And without whyche baytes knowne well by you, all your other crafte here tofore auayleth you not to purpose. For ye can not bynge an hoke in to a fysshe mouth without a batte which baytes for euery maner of fysshe, and for euery moneth here foloweth in this wyse.

And now bycause that the Samon is the moste stately fysshe that any mā may angle to in freshe water. Therfore I purpose to begynne at hym

¶ The Samon is a gentyll fysshe/but he is combrous for to take. For cõmenly he is but in deep places of great ryuers/and for the mooste partye he holdeth hym in the myddes of it/that a man may not come at hym. And he is in season from Marche vnto Mychelmas. In whiche season ye shall angle to hym with these baytes whanne ye may get them. Fyrst with a red worm in ỳ begynnyng and endyng of the season and also with a bobbe that bredeth in a dunghyll, and specyally with a souerayne bayte that bredeth in a watere docke. And he bydeth not at the grounde, but at the flote, also ye may take hym but it is seldom sene with a dubbe at suche tymes as whan he lepeth, in lyke forme and maner as ye do take a troute or a graylynge, and these ben well proued baytes for the Samon.

The Troute for bycause he is a right delycyous fysshe and also feruent byter, We shall speke next of hym. He is in season fro Marche vnto Mychelmas. He is on clene grauell grounde, and in a streme, ye may angle to hym at all tymes with a grounde lyne lyeng or rennyng, sauyng or ỳ in lepyng tyme, & than with a dubbe. And erly with a rennyng grounde lyne, and forth on the day with a flote lyne ¶ We shall angle to hym in Marche with a menowe hanged on your hook by the nethernes without flote or plũbe drawyng by and downe in the streme tyll ye fele hym fast. ¶ In the same tyme angle to hym with groũd lynes, and with a red worm for ỳ mooste sure. In Apryl take the same baytes, & also Juneba, otherwyse named. bit. eyes. And also the cãker ỳ bredeth in a great tree & the redde snayle. ¶ In Maye take the stone flye, & the bobbe vnder ỳ couche & the silk worm, & the bayte that bredeth on a fern lefe ¶ In June take a red worm & nyp of the hed. and a cod-

worm before vpon the hooke. ☙ In July take ꝑ great red worme & the codworm togyther. ☙ In August take a fleth flye, & the great red worms, and the fat of the bacon, and bynde them togyther about thy hoke. ☙ In September take the red worm & the menowe. ☙ In October take the same, for they ben specyal for the trowte at all tymes of the yere. From Aprill tyll September the trowte lepeth, than angle to hym with a dubbed hoke accordyng to the moneth which dubbed hokes ye shal fynde at the ende of this treatyse, and the mouethes with them.

The Grayling by an other name called dimbre is a right delycyous fysshe to mannes mouthe, & ye may take hym lyke as ye do ꝑ trowte, and these ben his baytes. ☙ In Marche & in Aprill the red Worm. ☙ In May the grene worme, a lyle brayled worme, ꝑ doth canker & the hawthorn worme. ☙ In June the bayt that breded by twen ꝑ tree and the barke of an oke. ☙ In July a bayte ꝑ breded on a ferne lefe and the great red worme. & nyppe ꝑ heed & put it on your hoke and a codworm before. ☙ In August ꝑ red worm & a dock worme, and all the yere after a red worme.

The Barbell is a swete fysshe but it is a quaysy meate & perylous for a mānes body. For commonly he gyueth an introduccyon to ꝑ febres. And yf ꝑ he be eaten rawe, he may be cause of mās dethe, which hath often ben sene. These be his baytes. ☙ In Marche and in Aprill take a fayr fresh chese, and laye it on a borde, and cutte it in small square peces of the length of your hoke. Than take a candell & brenne it at the ende at ꝑ pointe of the hoke vnto the tyme ꝑ it be yelowe, & than bynde it on youre hooke wit

ketchers lyke, & make it rough lyke a welbede, this bayte is good all ỹ somer season. In may & June take the hawthorne worme, & the greater red worme, & nyp of the heed and put vpon your hooke a codworm before, and that is a good bayte. ☙ In July take the red worm together and the hawthorne togyther. Also the water ducke lefe worme togyther. ☙ In Auguste, & for all ỹ yere, take the talowe of a shepe & soft chese of eche lyke moche, & a lytel hony and grynd or shape thē togyther long & temper it tyll it be tough and put therto a lytel floure, & make it in small pellettes. & that is a good bayte to angle wt at ỹ grēde And loke that it synke in ỹ water, or elles it is not good to this purpose.

The Carpe is a daynteous fysshe, but there be but fewe in England, & therfore I wryte lesse of hym he is an euyll fysh to take. For he is so strong enarmed in ỹ mouth that there may no weyke harneys holde hym. And as touchynge his baytes I haue but lytell knowlege of it and I were lothe to wryte more than I knowe and haue proued. But well I knowe ỹ the red worme & the menowe ben good baites for hym at all times, as I haue herde say of persons credyble and also founde wryten in bokes of credence.

The Cheuin is a stately fysh, & his heed is a deinty morsel. Ther is no fysh so strōgly enarmed with scales on the body. And because he is a stronge fyter he hath the more baytes whiche ben these ¶ In Marche the red worme at ỹ grounde, for cōmonly than he wyll byte there at all tyme of the yere yf he be any thyng hungry. ☙ In Apryll the dyche canker that bredeth in ỹ tree, a worme that bredeth betwene ỹ rynde and the tree of an oke. The red worme & the yonge frosshes whā the fete be cutte of. Also the stone flye ỹ bobbe vnder the rowetorde, ỹ redde snayle. In many the bayte ỹ bredeth

in the olyer lefe/and the docke canker togyder vpon your hoke/and a bayte that bredeth on a fenne lefe/the redde worme/and a bayte that bredeth on a hawthorne/and a bayte that breedeth on an oken lefe/and a fylke worme/ and a codworme togyther. ❧ In June take the cricket and the dorre/and also a redde worme the heed cutte of/ and a codworm before/and put them on the hooke. Also a bayte in the olyer lefe/ yonge froshes the thre fete cutte of by the body/ and the forth by the bne. The bayte on the hawthorn and the codworm togyther and also a grubbe that bredeth on a dunghyll a great greshope and the dumbylbe in the medowe. Also yonge bees/and yonge hornettes. Also a great bredeth flye that bredeth in pathes medowes and the flye that is amonge pylmers hylles. In Auguste take worte Wormes and magottes to Michelmas. In Septembre the redde Worme and also take the baytes whan ye may get them that is to wyte cheries and yonge myce not hered and the houfe combe.

The Breme is a noble fysshe/and a deynteous and ye shal angle for hym frome March vnto August with a redde worme and tha with a butter flye/and a greene flye and with a bayte that bredeth amog grene rede and bayte ỳ bredeth in the barke of a dede tre & for bremettes take maggottes And fro that tyme forth/ all the yere after take the redde worme and in the ryuer browne brede. Wore baites ther be not easy and therfore I let them passe.

The Tenche is a good fysh and beleth all maner of otherfysshe that ben hurte if they may com to hym He is moost parte of the yere in the mud and styreth mõst in June and July. & in other seasons but lytle He is an euyl byter and his baytes ben these for all the yere, browne bred tasted with hony in lykenes of a buly

tred lose/and the great red wo3me. And take the blacke bloode in the herte of a shepe & floure and hony & temp3e them all togyther/somedele softer than past/& anoynt the red wo3me therwith both for his fysshe and for other. And they wyll byte moch the better there at at all tymes.
¶ The Perche is a deyntcous fysh/and passyng holesom and after bytyng. These ben his baytes. In Marche the red wo3me. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowe tor. In May ꝑ slothorne wo3me & the codwo3m. In June the bayte ꝑ bredeth in an olde tallen oke and the great canker In July the bayte that bredeth on the oyster lese and the bobbe that bredeth on a dunghyl and the hawthorn wo3m and ꝑ codwo3me. In August the red wo3me & maggot and all the yere after take the red wo3me for the beste.
¶ The Roch is an easy fysh to take. And yf he be fat & pe3 ned than is he good meat & these ben his baites. In March the red wo3me. In Apryll the bobbe vnder the cowtorde. In May the bayte ꝑ bredeth on the oken lefe/& the bobbe on the dunghyll. In June the bayte ꝑ bredeth on oyster and ꝑ codwo3me. In July house spies & the bayt ꝑ bredeth on an oke/ & the nutwo3me/& mathewes/ & maggottes vnto Michelmas. And than after that the fat of bakon.
¶ The Dace is a gentyl fysshe to take & yf it be well refert than it is good meat. In Marche his bayte is a red wo3m And in Apryl ꝑ bobbe vnder the cowtorde. In Maye the docke canker & the bayte on the slothorne & on the okene lefe. In June the codwo3me & the bayte on the oyster and the whyte grubbe in ꝑ dunghyl/In July take house spies and flyes ꝑ brede in pysmer hyl es/ꝑ codwo3m & magotts vnto Michelmas/& yf ꝑ water be clere/ ye shall take fysh wha other take none/ & frō ꝑ tyme forth do as ye do for ꝙ Roch for cōmōly it is sene ꝑ their byting & baytes ben lyke.
¶ The Bleke is but a feble fish/yet he is holsoō. His bayt

frō Wayth to Michelmas be the same þ I haue wryte be-
fore. For þ roch & the dasse / sauing a. þ somer season þ ye
may angle for hym w a house flie & in wint season with ba-
con and other bayte made as ye hereafter may knowe.
¶ The Ruf is right and hollom fysshe. And ye shal angle
to hym with the same baytes in al seasons of the yere and
in the same wyse as I haue tolde you of the perch / for they
be lyke in fysshe and fedynge / sauynge the ruf is lesse /
and therfore he must haue the smaller bayte.
¶ The Flounder is an hollome fysshe & a fre / & a subtyll
byter in his maner. For commonly whan he souketh his
meate he fedeth at þ groūde / & therfore ye must angle too
hym with a grounde lyne / yeng & he hath but one maner
of bayte / & that is a red worme, and þ is moost chefe for all
maner of fysshe. ¶ The Gogyn is a good fysshe of þ me-
chenes / & he bydeth wel at þ grounde. And his baytes for
all þ yere ben these: the red worm codworm & maggottes
And ye must angle to hym with a flote and let your bayte
be nere the botome or elles vpon the grounde.
¶ The Wenowe whā he shyneth in þ wates thā is he byt-
ter. And though his body be but lytell yet is he rauenous /
byttter & eger. And ye shal angle for hym with þ same bay
tes þ ye do for þ gogyn sauyng they must be small.
¶ The Ele is a quaysy fysshe a rauenour & a deuourer of
the brode of fysshe & the pyke also is a deusurer of fysh. I
put thē bothe behind al other for to angle. For this Ele ye
shal fynde an hole in þ groūde of water / & it is blew & bla-
ckysh ther put in your hooke tyl þ it be a foote with þ hole
and your bayte shal be a great angle twitch or a mewowe.
¶ The Pyke is a good fysshe but for he deuoureth so many
as well of his owne kynde as of other I loue hym þ lesse
and forto take hym ye shal do thus. Take a roch or a fresh
herynge / & a wyre with a hooke in þ ende & put it in at the

mouth & out at ỳ tayl. down by the ridge of ỳ fresh hering and than put ỳ lyne of your hooke in after / and draw the hooke in to ỳ cheke of the fresshe heryng thā put a plūbe of leed vpon your lyne a yerde longe from your hooke / and a flote in myd way bytwene and caste it in a pyt where the pykes vse / and this is the beste and most surest crafte to take the pyke. And thre maner of takynge hym there is. Take a frosshe & put it on your hooke at ỳ neck betwen ỳ skyn & the body. on ỳ back half / & put on a flote a lerd ther to & cast it where ỳ pyke haunteth and ye shall haue hym. Ān other maner. Take the same bayte and put it in a fayrefyda / and cast it in the Water with a corde and a corke and ye shall not fayle of hym. And yf ye lyst to haue a good sporte thā tye the corde to a gose fote / and ye shall se good halynge whether the gose or the pyke shal haue the better.

NOwe ye wote with what baytes and how ye shall angle vnto euery maner of fisshe. Now I wyll tell you howe ye shal kepe & fede your quycke baytes / ye shall fede and kepe the all in generall / but euery maner by hymselfe with such thynges in & on which they brede. And as longe as they be quycke & new they be fyne. But whan they be in a sloughe or elles deed than ben they nought. Out of these ben excepted thre brodes / ỳ is to wete of hornets / bumblebees & waspes / whome ye shall bake in breade and after dyp they; hedes in blood & let them drye. Also except magottes / which whan they be bred great with they; natural fedyng / ye shall fede thē furthermore with shepes talowe. And take good hede that in goyng about your disportes ye open no mans gates but ỳ ye shyt thē agayne. Also ye shal not vse this forsayd crafty dysporte for no couetousnes / to the encreasyng & sparyng of your money only / but principally for your solace / & to cause the helth of your body and

spyrytually of yous soule. ¶ For whan ye purpose to goo on your disportes in fyshynge/ ye wyll not delyte greatlye many persons with you which might let you of your game And than ye may serue god deuoutly in sayeng effectually your customable prayers. And thus doyng ye shall eschew and also anoyde many vyces/as ydelnes/which is principall cause to enduce man to many other vyces as it is ryght well knowen. Also ye shall not be to sauenous in takyng of your sayd game/as to moch at ons tyme which ye may lyghtely do yf ye do in euery point as this present treatyse sheweth you/which shold lyghtly be ꝑ occasion to distroie your owne disportes & other mens also. As whā ye haue a sufficyent messe ye sholde coueyte no more as at ꝑ tyme. Also ye shall besy youre selfe to nourysh ꝑ game in all that ye may & also to distroye all such thinges as be ne deuouters of it.

¶ And all thole that doth after the rule shall haue the blyssyng of God & sayne Peter. Which be them graunte that with his precyous blodde vs bought. Amen.

¶ Here endeth the boke of hauntyng/hun-
tyng/and fyshyng/with other dyuers ma-
ters. ¶ Imprynted at London in
Foster lane, by Johñ Waley.

¶ Finis.